



# IMARISHA YEAR THREE

## Q2 QUARTERLY REPORT

**IMARISHA — TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR  
HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY AIDS**

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<b>Program Title:</b>	<b>IMARISHA - Tanzania Economic Strengthening for Households Affected by AIDS</b>
<b>Sponsoring USAID Office:</b>	<b>USAID/Tanzania</b>
<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>621-A-00-11-00003-00</b>
<b>Contractor:</b>	<b>DAI</b>
<b>Date of Publication:</b>	<b>31 July 2013</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>IMARISHA Management</b>

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Annual Program Statement
ES	Economic Strengthening
CHAC	Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator
CDO	Community Development Officer
CRP	Community Resource Person
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DSW	Department of Social Welfare (within the Ministry of Health)
ED	Economic Development
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FHI 360	Family Health International (now encompassing the former Academy for Education Development)
FSDT	Financial Sector Deepening Tanzania
FtF	Feed the Future
HEA	Household Economic Assessment
HES	Household Economic Strengthening
HBC	Home Based Care
HGNS	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening training
HISA	Household Income and Savings Association
HKI	Helen Keller International
ICASA	International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa
IE	Impact Evaluation
IIF	IMARISHA Innovation Fund
IP	Implementing Partner
IPG	Implementing Partner Group
IMTWC	Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (of TACAIDS)
LCRIAH	Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action for MVC
NMSF	National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PPI	Progress out of Poverty Index
RAC	Reaching Agents for Change
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program
TACAIDS	Tanzanian Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TIMAP	Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

# I. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

## ► Y3Q2 Project Management Summary

- **Budget Realignment and Incremental Funding Request.** During Y2Q4 DAI resubmitted a budget for realignment in line with the Year 3 work plan. The first incremental funding request was submitted in August 2012. During Q1 IMARISHA followed up closely with USAID on both the budget realignment and the incremental funding request. Due to the delay in receiving funds, IMARISHA was forced to scale back its activities in February and March until incremental funding was received. As a result, activities related to partner trainings and the annual IMARISHA partner meeting were postponed. IMARISHA received its modification for incremental funding at the end of Q1 and the budget realignment was approved in early Q2.
- **Grants Facility Financial Management.** During Y3Q2, IMARISHA awarded 4 new grants. See Technical Area 2.2 for details on the grants as well as information on capacity building, and monitoring visits. During Q2, milestone payments were made to grantees as laid out in Table I.

**Table I: Milestone Payments**

GRANTEE	MILESTONE #	TOTAL GRANT	AMOUNT PAID (IN USD)	BALANCE NOT PAID (IN USD)	REMARKS
Cheetah Development	001	\$48,659.37	\$6,250.00	\$42,409.37	Grant milestones on time
CADA	001	\$60,305.13	-	\$60,305.13	First tranche of \$ 21,875.00 to be paid in Q3
KIHUMBE	001	\$51,456.25 (FOG)	\$6,250.00	\$45,206.25	Grant milestones on time
KIHUMBE	N/A	\$72,307.50 (in kind grant)		\$72,307.50	Procurement is underway with IMARISHA assistance
BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania	001	\$50,000.00	-	\$46,500.00	The first tranche of \$3,500 was paid on 30/11/2012
Africa Bridge	N/A	\$50,000.00	-	\$50,000.00	Approved in Q2 and agreement in Q3
Total		\$332,728.25	\$12,500.00	\$316,728.25	

The IMARISHA Innovation Fund total grant facility is USD\$405,000. Of this, \$332,728 is programmed and USD\$72,271.75 is not programmed (though some portion will be used to cover other grant facility costs, such as PERSUAP training). For the remaining amount and any portion of BRAC Maendeleo's grant that will be reallocated, IMARISHA will seek to identify additional funding opportunities through targeted Request for Proposals, Concept Notes or other appropriate means.

**Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- Modification received for incremental funding, key personnel and project period of performance, Y3Q1 ; budget realignment completed in Y3Q2.
- 4 grants approved and awarded in Y3Q2
- Oversight of grants - ongoing

## 2. TECHNICAL PROGRAM

### 2.1 TECHNICAL AREA 1: INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF PEPFAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (IPS)

#### OVERVIEW

In the first two years of operations, IMARISHA focused substantial resources on building the capacity of PEPFAR implementing partners to implement new and effective economic strengthening interventions for HIV vulnerable households. This has been done through a variety of partnerships, with IMARISHA engaging in training/TOTs, responding to technical assistance requests, presenting assessments and findings to implementing partner groups, sharing knowledge and providing experiential learning opportunities (including a study tour) and promoting improved oversight of households engaged in economic strengthening through mentoring and supervision activities. IMARISHA has worked with many international and Tanzanian partner organizations to begin or continue implementing economic strengthening programming. Much of the work has been done on demand and in some instances it has been delivered with a clear partner development plan (e.g. partners with whom IMARISHA has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)).

IMARISHA's engagement continues to go deeper, with the project providing multiple opportunities for organizations and partners to learn more about the tools and technical knowledge behind ES. Given IMARISHA's own limited resources, it has leveraged a cascade model of training to multiply learning opportunities, whereby IMARISHA cascades training from its specialist staff to partners/sub-partners to their hand-picked volunteers (whom are selected based on criteria provided by IMARISHA) and to LGAs, with the expectation that partners, sub-partners, and volunteers will further cascade the training down to the household level. A key component of this approach is that partners, sub-partners and LGAs will actively support the process on the ground as it goes to the household level.

Although cascade learning approaches face challenges in terms of quality, downstream learning and follow up, IMARISHA works extensively with partners in this area and, in Year 3, will focus on how best to improve the quality of ES activities, adjusting programming as needed. With some partners, such as Tunajali and WEI, new activities will also be implemented in line with new MOUs.

#### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

##### ► Continue to Support Existing PEPFAR MVC and HBC IPs and Support New Partners to Start ES

- **Formalize Partnerships with MOUs.** During Y3Q2, a MOU was drafted and shared with Tanzania Interfaith Partnership. It is still pending their review and input.

##### Y3Q2 Deliverables:

- 3 new MOUs in place with WEI, FHI 360 and Deloitte Tunajali; 1 draft MOU pending

##### ► Continue Roll Out of IMARISHA Training and Training of Trainers (TOTs) with Deepened Engagement from Partners and LGAs.

**Roll out of Core IMARISHA Training/TOT Courses.** Due to incremental funding constraints faced by most of IMARISHA's key partners (the Pamoja Tuwalee implementers, Tunajali and Pathfinder), the planned trainings to partners had to be scaled down and thus, only three training requests were undertaken in Y3Q2, one for Deloitte Tunajali (Basic Market Analysis) and two for WEI Bantwana Pamoja Tuwalee (Intensive Savings). For Deloitte, IMARISHA trained 45 Home Based Care Focal Persons in Morogoro and for WEI IMARISHA conducted two HISA Intensive Savings courses in Arusha for 71 participants including WEI staff, sub-partners and volunteers (economic empowerment workers).

The Market Analysis training was led by IMARISHA Economic Development Manager, Ipyana Mwakasaka, and included both the theory and practical sessions on the following topics:

- Basic concepts in market analysis;
- Identification of market problems and opportunities;
- Conducting market analysis;
- How market analysis may be applied in the context of ES programming for HIV vulnerable households;
- Market challenges/limitations faced in Tanzania;
- Field visit as a practical session to give participants an opportunity to use the analysis and test the theories, witness/experience challenges and apply what was learnt in class to real situations and problems faced in different enterprises.

The end of the course culminated with a detailed action plan that has been shared with Tunajali and which IMARISHA will use for a joint supervision follow up monitoring trip. Press coverage for this event was particularly good, with articles about the course appearing in both the Citizen and the Guardian. (See photo insert of the Citizen article).

For the WEI Intensive Savings Course, Livelihoods Manager, Daniel Laizer, with the support of experienced community resource persons, led 2 classes in the intensive training, with 71 participants in total. Back in December 2012, Daniel worked with WEI to revise its savings manual to reflect changes that the organization wanted to make to the WORTH Methodology that groups were using in the northern region. The new methodology (WORTH+) reflects a major shift toward the HISA methodology that IMARISHA promotes. Now trained in the revised methodology, economic



## Saving groups equipped with marketing tips

By The Citizen Correspondent

**Morogoro.** Tunajali Programme in collaboration with Imarisha project have conducted a one-week training on Market Analysis to empower Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) to manage their businesses thus improving their livelihoods.

The training funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USaid) as part of the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Pepfar) was concluded here at the week-end.

Talking about the training that brought together SILC coordinators from all 24 districts of the five Tunajali supported regions, the programme's senior technical officer, Ms Hawa Kisusi, said the participants were taken through understanding market constraints, opportunities and strategies to support vulnerable households.

Since the introduction of SILC in the five Tunajali supported regions of Iringa, Njombe, Morogoro, Dodoma and Singida, 16,336 people have formed 634 groups whereby 6,225 members are men and 10,111 are women. They currently have savings amounting to Sh1.3 billion.

empowerment workers (EEWs) are moving forward with a new plan to convert older WORTH groups into WORTH+, and to improve their reporting out on and monitoring of savings groups. Table 2 shows TOTs led by IMARISHA to date for 2013.



**Table 2: Partner TOTs in 2013**

Partner	Region/District	ES Topic	Date	Total Participants
WEI	Korogwe	HGNS	March 2013	31
FHI 360	Mkuranga	HGNS, LCP and BBS Refresher	April 2013	38
Tunajali	Morogoro	Market Analysis	June 2013	45
WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	41
WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	30

**Photo: Participants at WEI Intensive Savings Training of Trainers**



- **Design New IMARISHA Training Modules.** Finalization of the orange fleshed sweet potato manual is pending. This manual will provide basic instruction for the planting, harvesting, processing and use/consumption of orange fleshed sweet potato. The OFSP manual will be final in early Y3Q3.
- **Undertake Curriculum Review, Finalization of Core Trainings and Printing of Materials.** During Y3Q1 IMARISHA has contracted a local training consultant to finalize three key training courses that reflect modifications from the past year. Courses under review were: Household Income and Credit Savings Associations, Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening and Local Chicken Production. These were finalized and branded in Y3Q2. IMARISHA also finalized a second version of its Savings MIS manual, which reflects modifications and improvements. In Y3Q3 or 4, IMARISHA will finalize second versions the manuals for Basic Business Skills and Market Analysis. The goal for all resource materials created is to make them available to share with partners and government by the end of Y3Q4. There is also a discussion on if the materials may be adopted by DSW as Tanzania's national training materials in economic strengthening.

- **Partner Meetings.** During Y3Q2, IMARISHA held its annual partner meeting.

**Photo: Mr. Amadeus Kamagenge, TASAF Advisor (left) and Mr. Ladislaus Mwanamanga, Executive Director of TASAF (right) welcome participants to IMARISHA's Partner Meeting**



The partner meeting took place in Dodoma from May 21-23<sup>rd</sup> at the New Dodoma Hotel. The 3-day meeting combined field visits to Africare Pamoja Tuwalee and Mwanzo Bora partners, the active engagement of local and national government, small group work and exercises aimed at reviewing and discussing best practice in key thematic areas and the sharing of monitoring tools for LGAs and CSOs to use to support vulnerable households. TASAF Executive Director Ladislaus Mwanamanga and TACAIDS Regional Coordinator for Dodoma, Audrey Njelekela opened the event, sharing with participants both critical information about the TASAF III program and the results from the Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS).

75 people attended the meeting from all of IMARISHA's key geographic regions including from key partners and sub-partners, from national and local government, from other technical partners and from our grantees. Highlights of the partner meeting included the 5 site visits in the Dodoma region to see savings groups, groups engaged in poultry keeping, household gardening and other livelihood programs as well as a visit to a mother support group that cultivates orange fleshed sweet potatoes for improved nutrition, vitamin A consumption as well as to improve their livelihoods.



**Photo: Partner Meeting Visit to Africare ES Savings Groups in Dodoma Region**



Evaluations of the partner meeting gave it very favorable results with the majority of respondents (97%) rating the quality of presentations as excellent and good, the field visits as excellent, and the program content as beneficial. Other feedback included: the need for more time to share and discuss, more evidence on the impact of ES on the lives of MVCs, how to track impact, government engagement and commitment to HES, invitation to have beneficiaries share their experience, have a trade fair in which products produced could be sold, and more experience sharing of local implementation partners and LGAs among other topics. There is also great desire for more fora of this type and the desire to have the same program offered in another location (suggestions included Arusha, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Singida, and Iringa).

**Photo: Partner Meeting Small Group Work**



### Y3Q2 Deliverables:

- 3 training course offered to PEPFAR and LGA partners – Y3Q2
- 1 new training module under development
- 2 monitoring visits to follow up on 4 courses in Morogoro and Mkuranga
- 1 partner meeting – Y3Q2

### ► Partner Mentoring and Monitoring Training Results.

- **Mentoring and Monitoring visits.** During Y3Q2, IMARISHA staff undertook several monitoring visits. In partnership with FHI360, visits were made to savings and ES/agriculture groups of the following partners: JIMOWACO in Mkuranga District Coast Region, RC Mahenge for Kilombero and Ulanga Districts in Morogoro Region and also Faraja Trust for Morogoro Rural and Urban Districts in Morogoro Region. In partnership with TIP, IMARISHA also visited faith based sub-partners in 4 districts of Kigoma: the National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) in Kigoma Urban and Rural, the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) in Kibondo and the Tanzania Episcopal Council (TEC) in Kasulu.

**Visit to Mkuranga District.** A joint supportive monitoring and mentoring visit was made to FHI 360 sub-partners, volunteers and beneficiary households to observe results following the trainings that IMARISHA delivered on local chicken production, household gardening and nutrition strengthening (HGNS) and Basic Business Skills(BBS) in August and September 2012. While ideally these visits would have taken place earlier, funding and scheduling conflicts made it impossible to confirm a date until April 2013. Among the tasks undertaken:

- Observe changes (improvements) in the productivity of both local chicken and household vegetable production;
- Observe changes (increases) in income, attitudes toward business development and growth and observe how these changes have enabled families to improve the consumption of basic needs and help MVC households; and
- Observe challenges and successes in implementation of ES interventions.

Following the visit, the IMARISHA team made a number of key recommendations to FHI360 and JIMOWACO based on observed challenges, including:

- Challenge: Groups are struggling to adhere to key areas of the methodology.  
Recommendation: JIMOWACO should undertake closer follow up to ensure knowledge and skills are imparted to the community on target. This means regularly visiting households and mentoring them on the skills they have learned. In the same vain, JIMOWACO should always follow up the action plans created at ES trainings and facilitate the trained households to achieve it.
- Challenge: Local government is not actively supervision or supporting groups.  
Recommendation: JIMOWACO should improve support supervision strategy, by including government extension officers from (LGAs) so that government too can mentor beneficiaries in a multidisciplinary approach while ensuring the sustainability of the program.
- Challenge: Wider community is not aware of local chicken training methodology.  
Recommendation: There is still greater need for training in local chicken production in the area. JIMOWACO should ensure that the training is rolled out to other households, including households that keep chicken, so as to improve their skills.
- Challenge: There is poor uptake of local chicken production methodology, as it relates to vaccinations and disease prevention. Recommendation: Although knowledge and skills of how to prevent common chicken diseases seemed to be understood by the

TOTs, there is still a low willingness of community to adopt vaccine use. Some of the reasons cited include side effects from vaccines and poor accessibility of the vaccines. This requires big effort from all stakeholders especially LGA to continue to push for community awareness.

- Challenge: Groups are struggling to take their products (e.g. chickens, eggs) to market. Recommendation: There is a need to provide basic knowledge on business skills and market analysis to support beneficiaries that wish to bring their products to market.
- Challenge: Groups lack capital to support their income generating activities. Recommendation: JIMOWACO should facilitate the establishment of savings groups in Mikerekese, given the existence of caregiver groups that are engaged in watermelon horticulture. These groups are not familiar with the savings group methodology and are in desperate need of a savings product.
- Challenge: Groups believe in a 'go big or go home' approach to activities, which is often not possible given resource limitations. Recommendation: JIMOWACO should encourage households to start small. IMARISHA noted that many of the trained household believe it is not worth it to undertake these income generating activities unless it is done on a large scale, with is typically capital intensive (e.g., with big chicken coops, agricultural equipment and big farms). The reality is that households can start with few chickens at their homes and small plot at the backyard of their houses; and
- Challenge: Groups lack 'role models' that can serve to support others interested in undertaking these activities. Recommendation: JIMOWACO should promote the household members who are "super adopters" as role models for the community and to influence others to practice the same.

**Photo: Chicken House Built following IMARISHA Local Chicken Production Training in Mkuranga**



**Joint Supervision and Monitoring visit to FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee Savings Groups in Kilombero, Ulanga, Morogoro Rural and Morogoro Urban.** In April 2013, IMARISHA Livelihoods Manager, Daniel Laizer and FHI360 ES Technical Officer, Jesse Orgenes, undertook a joint monitoring visit of Pamoja Tuwalee savings groups in Kilombero, Ulanga, Morogoro rural and Morogoro Urban. The main objectives of the joint supportive supervision visit were:

- Follow up on the progress of community resource persons trained in February 2012, review their plans to form savings groups and how savings groups have been formed since the training.
- Provide support to HISA/SILC groups and to FHI360 partner volunteer CRPs to resolve challenges encountered during the implementation of HISA activities.
- Determine whether existing HISA/SILC groups have amassed sufficient savings to effectively participate in other USG/Feed the Future funded agriculture programs, such as TAPP's horticulture productivity program; and
- Assist FHI360 sub-partners on use of a savings management information systems (MIS) that allow them to capture and track key savings data.

As is typical of monitoring visits, some of the groups were doing well and others were experiencing challenges. The monitoring team did a lot in not only coaching the OVC focal persons (who consist of lead sub-partner staff overseeing savings activities for FHI), but the team also took on the task of retraining group leaders on record keeping, and partner staff on MIS and data collection tools.

One of the key challenges noted was that FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee sub-grantees are not planning regular (monthly/quarterly) monitoring visits to the mobilized groups to identify gaps at early stage. As a result, these sub-partners are sometimes not able to help and support established SILC/HISA groups in solving challenges. Many of the problems identified during the visit had been ongoing for some time and many stemmed from lack of adherence to the methodology. As noted during the training, the HISA methodology requires intense/strict management of savings groups in the first six weeks to promote adoption and adherence amongst groups.

Other recommendations that came from the monitoring visit as a result of challenges observed included:

- Challenge: Some groups are not adhering to the HISA methodology. Recommendation: Sub-grantee OVC focal persons or ES focal persons need to regularly monitor the CRPs that they have engaged to mobilize savings groups as well as do regular spot checks on the groups themselves. This is the only way to ensure groups are cohesive and are empowered to manage themselves effectively. This support at the early stage is particularly helpful in establishing good habits and adherence to the methodology. Budgeting time/funds for monitoring to support HISA groups, as well as other MVC activities, is critical for the sustained success and cohesiveness of groups.
- Challenge: Prime partners to sub-partner staff are not making regular supervisory visits. Recommendation: Prime partners (in this case FHI360) should also make at least a quarterly field visit to its sub-partners to check in on ES/saving activities to ensure that issues are identified and addressed in a timely manner.
- Challenge: CRPs are not meeting regularly to share ideas and discuss challenges. Recommendation: In the same vein, sub-grantees and FHI 360 should ensure that CRPs meet on a quarterly basis for experience sharing, challenges identification and quarterly planning. As these are the folks on the front line, they represent a tremendous resource for ensuring adoption and adherence to the methodology.
- Challenge: Some CRPs are underutilized and encouraged to be savings leaders/trainers. Recommendation: To build on the comment above, CRPs who demonstrate excellent



ability to mobilize groups, and who have adhered to the HISA methodology should be supported to become TOTs and should be encouraged to train and mentor others.

- **Challenge:** Record keeping is poor and adoption takes longer than other aspects of the methodology. **Recommendation:** Sub-grantees should set aside some funds to have a one-day refresher training of existing SILC group leaders to address the issue of record keeping.
- **Challenge:** Staff turnover creates a vacuum within some groups and partner organizations. **Recommendation:** When there is staff turnover, sub-grantees should provide training and capacity building for new staff taking over the program to ensure they understand the methodology in order to provide useful support to groups.
- **Challenge:** Groups are not meeting regularly. **Recommendation:** Although most CRPs are volunteers and have little time, monthly meetings should be held to collect data and to discuss any pending issue with savings groups. This will help identify problems early on.
- **Challenge:** Data on savings groups is not collected and analyzed. **Recommendation:** The sub-partner should ensure that it collects savings data monthly and inputs it into the MIS. This data collection will help the organization identify weak groups that need additional support.

**Joint Supervision Trip to TIP Sub-Partners and their Savings Groups in Kigoma Region.** In late June 2013, IMARISHA Livelihoods Manager undertook a joint supervision trip with TIP Staff to visit sub-partner savings activities. Specifically, IMARISHA met with staff and savings groups of BAKWATA in Kigoma Urban and Rural, TEC in Kasulu and CCT in Kibondo.

Kigoma Urban and Rural presented some interesting challenges. The highly politicized VICOBA methodology is used by many savings groups there. This methodology has not been tailored to the needs of HIV vulnerable groups or MVC caregivers; notably, there are no MVC funds or social funds that are put toward CHF premiums. VICOBAs tend to have lower savings goals and push for a lower interest rate, thus favoring borrowers over savers. In one Kigoma community, a community member had been actively “re-training” community resource persons already trained by IMARISHA and receiving a monthly stipend for her support to them, even in months when no support was provided. As a result, interest in savings groups has waned and there is a high degree of skepticism within the community towards methodology.

To address this, IMARISHA provided coaching to BAKWATA and CRPs on how to re-engage savings groups by highlighting the benefits of the HISA methodology. Additionally, IMARISHA met with local Social Welfare Officers to ensure they participate in meetings and work to support these groups. Finally, BAKWATA also met with the VEOs and WEOs to request their assistance in mobilizing new CRPs to build savings groups within the community. See Activity Update on BAKWATA visit.

**Table 3: IMARISHA Monitoring Visits in 2013**

Partner	Region	ES Topic	Who Completed and When	Joint Monitoring Visit?
Africare and Tunajali	Iringa	Various	COP, Deputy Director, February 2014	No but sub-partners were present and contributed; report submitted to partner
Africare	Dodoma	Various; used also for prep for partner meeting	Economic Development Manager (EDM)	No; IMARISHA has report
TIP	Kigoma	Savings	Livelihoods Manager (LM)	Yes- report to partner pending
FHI 360	Coast/Mkuranga	LCP, HGNS, BBS	Deputy Director, EDM, and Livelihoods Coordinator	Yes, report submitted to partner
FHI 360	Morogoro	Savings	LM	Yes, report submitted to partner

► **Partnership Data Analysis**

At of this writing only three PEPFAR partners have submitted data to IMARISHA for the quarter ending June 30, 2013, despite repeated requests for information sharing. Submission of this data is also noted in each partner MOU. Those that have provided data are: WEI Pamoja Tuwalee, Africare Pamoja Tuwalee and EGPAF/Pathfinder LIFE. Note on the LIFE Project: IMARISHA has yet to provide any technical assistance to this program. As such, data will not be shared out on that program at this time. IMARISHA expects to provide TA for LIFE's savings activities in October 2013.

WEI Pamoja Tuwalee. In Y3Q1 and 2, IMARISHA undertook a number of TOTs for WEI Pamoja Tuwalee, including Intensive Savings and HGNS. Savings activities are in a transition phase for WEI, who adopted savings groups from both Pact and CRS. WEI is making a concerted effort to address issues that have arisen with some of its WORTH groups, particularly the issue of low savings balances of caregivers and lack of access to lump sum savings. Table 4 presents information on WEI's savings activities for the quarter ending June 30, 2013. Some of the savings groups contain members from previous CRS and Pact programs; it is unclear if the cumulative savings value represents new savings since WEI took over the groups. WEI is still in the building face of its savings work.



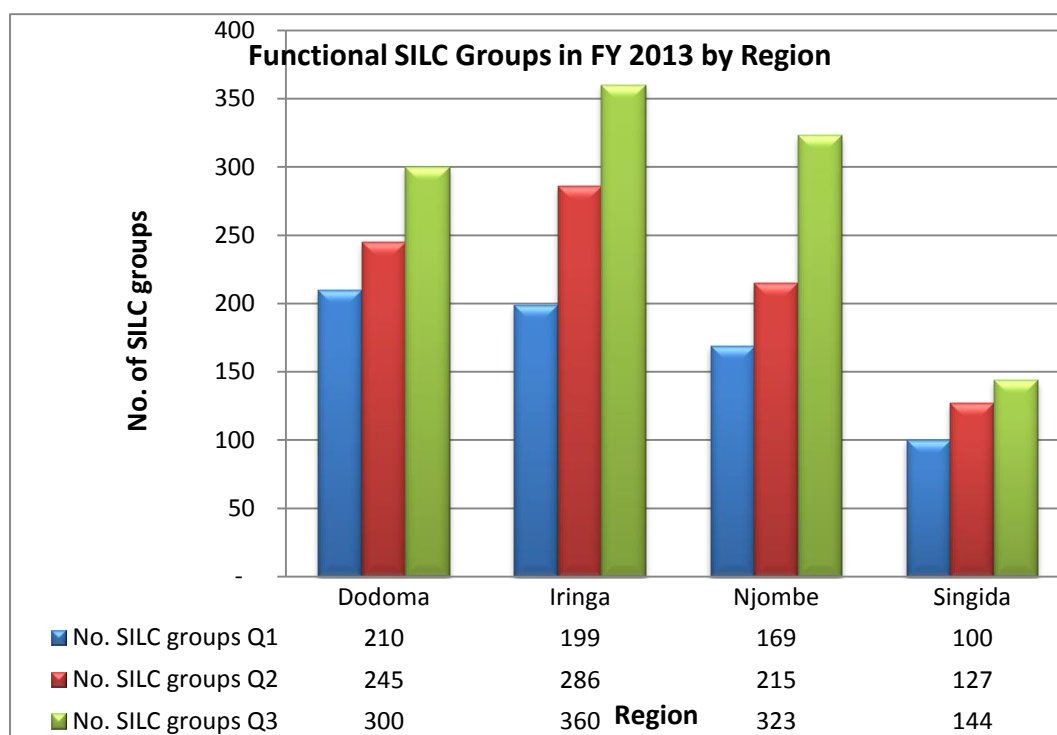
**Table 4: WEI Economic Strengthening Data**

District	Partner	# groups	Members of Group			Cumulative savings	total # loans issued	Value of loans issued
			Women	Men	Total			
Tanga City	PASADIT	16	344	62	406	28,937,400	161	13,309,000
Muheza	Muheza Hospice Care	31	554	21	575	11,946,500	224	11,946,500
Lushoto	AFRIWAG	41	923	137	1060	15,476,050	238	21,837,000
Korogwe Rural	TEWOREC	19	486	38	524	14,379,500	242	9,160,000
Same	ELCT-Pare Diocese	39	963	13	976	26,993,800	90	6,324,100
Korogwe Town	TALISDA	11	222	10	232	5,623,200	70	3,610,000
Karatu	CWCD	22	621	5	626	31,755,486	384	17,912,250
Siha	TBD	NA						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>179</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>135,111,936</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>84,098,850</b>

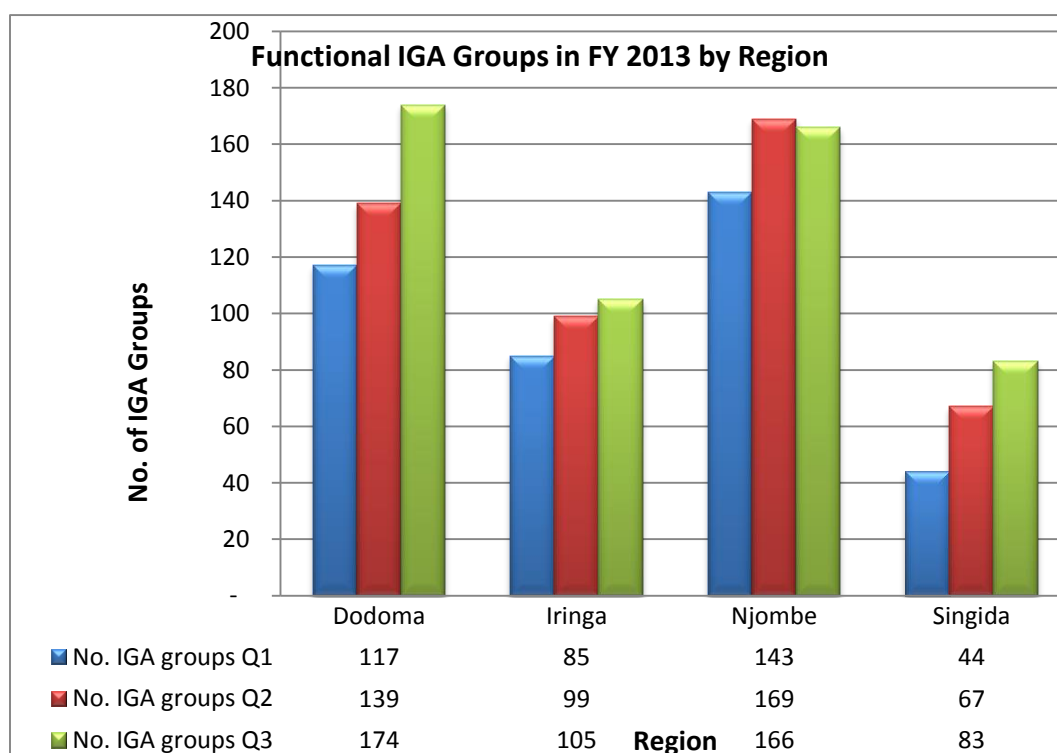
- **Africare Pamoja Tuwalee.** Africare provides regular and comprehensive ES data to IMARISHA. Its numbers and outreach are impressive and should be commended. Africare is currently reaching more than 16,126 caregivers with economic strengthening activities in its four regions: Iringa, Dodoma, Singida and Njombe. It has facilitated more than 1,120 savings groups and has more than 500 different income generating activities that are being supported and mentored through the program. From a regional perspective, savings activities seem to be strong in Iringa and Njombe and IGAs in Njombe and Dodoma.

Africare tracks data at the ward level, with most ward level activities aligned with specific sub-partners. Starting in Q3, IMARISHA will work with Africare on looking more closely at data to address issues. With the planned training and adoption of the savings MIS tool, IMARISHA is confident that Africare management will be better able to answer questions about why some savings or IGA groups are more successful than others. Below are graphs demonstrating the growth of Africare's savings and IGA activities.

**Graph 1: Africare Savings Groups as of June 2013 (Source: Africare)**



**Graph 2: Africare IGA Groups as of June 2013 (Source: Africare)**



## ► Partnership Challenges

As IMARISHA moves into its final year and a half of programming, it is important for to document and articulate the challenges observed in delivering technical assistance for household economic strengthening activities to existing PEPFAR programs. It must be noted that IMARISHA has experienced a high level of collaboration with partners in implementing these strategies and has observed significant improvements in the practice and adoption of new methodologies, particularly amongst our Pamoja Tuwalee partners. IMARISHA has also observed ongoing challenges worth highlighting and reflecting on to inform future programming:

- **Incremental funding.** As noted above and in previous quarterly reports, incremental funding has been an immense challenge this year for both IMARISHA and its partners. In quarter one IMARISHA was unable to deliver significant training to partners due to its own funding constraints to cover cost shared courses. In Quarter 2 several planned training courses were cancelled due to funding issues with Pamoja Tuwalee partners. At this writing (in Quarter 3), there are immense demands to meet training targets for these partners that cannot be met due to time and staff constraints. Already IMARISHA's quarterly calendar from July to September is fully booked, with more than 25 partner activities planned over the course of these three months.
- **Monitoring and supervision.** This year IMARISHA has conducted 5 partner monitoring visits. The majority have been conducted in collaboration with partner staff. While these activities have been difficult to organize and plan, even more so when done jointly), when done, the visits often yield valuable insights into how the methodologies are working or not working and allow IMARISHA to sit and strategize with partners about how to address challenges. A critical area that IMARISHA ardently promotes with partners is how they can support the ongoing monitoring and supervision efforts of their sub-partners. Based on experiences from these visits, IMARISHA has identified a few key generalizations on monitoring and supervision:
  - Monitoring and supervision of ES is not prioritized as part of other MVC or PLHIV activities. There are relatively few partners that employ a “case management” approach to reviewing how savings and IGA activities are being done – either alone or while they are monitoring other MVC or HBC activities.
  - As a result of limited monitoring, IMARISHA has seen that volunteers who are not supervised forget/lose skills. Also, when not properly mentored, volunteers are more likely to adopt different activities or, in the worst of cases, are manipulated by others to change the activity to such an extent that rather than benefiting members, the activity becomes a burden on members (see note on monitoring trip with TIP above).
  - Local sub-partner staff members whose responsibilities are to oversee economic strengthening activities have, in some instances, not done supportive follow up for their groups. Instead, they take on a logistical role or focus more on meeting numerical targets than trying to change the behavior of the community they are supporting.
  - With Pathfinder, who is funded by CDC, the expectation is that monitoring is the role of local government. Unless “top ups” are paid to these government employees, this is often not done. In addition, local government authorities are not able to manage data at their places of work due to a variety of challenges including lack of laptops, computers filled with viruses, and other work responsibilities.
- **Commitment to internal capacity building of partner staff.** While this is not true across the board, IMARISHA has observed varying levels of commitment to ensuring that local organizations (sub-partners) are able to plan and implement their own ES activities according to best practice. Africare is noted as one of the stronger organizations in building sub-partner staff capacity and encouraging sub-partner staff to be more engaged in ES activities.
- **Getting data from partners.** Partner economic strengthening data (e.g. progress on activities and updates on indicators tracked) is not provided, or in the few cases where it is provided, it is inconsistent. Despite requests to partners to send this data quarterly, to

date IMARISHA has only receive this from Africare and Pathfinder, while other partners fail to provide data or do not provide this data in a timely manner. In addition, the state in which data is received varies greatly. Some partners send only their progress toward PEPFAR Annual Performance targets (TZED) and occasional success stories on clients who have benefited from economic strengthening activities. In other instances, partners send spreadsheets with significant output data on savings activities and IGAs. IMARISHA sees highlights from partners in the MVC Newsletter often before it is shared back with IMARISHA.

- **Whose data is it?** One observation IMARISHA has made is that some PEPFAR partners have “taken over” savings activities from previous programs, for example, FHI 360 took over some Tunajali I OVC groups, WEI took over WORTH and SILC groups from Pact and CRS, respectively, and Tunajali II assumed its ownership of PLHIV savings groups from Tunajali I. With savings groups this “ownership” begs a few questions, namely: “What is the long term impact of the savings program on MVC and HBC recipients/PLHIV?” If an organization needs to “reclaim” them for counting purposes or PEPFAR targets, are we really reaching more households and doing so effectively? These questions are tough to address with partners and unrealistic for IMARISHA to manage.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- Monitoring/ mentoring visits – 5 Monitoring Visits to partners Y3Q2,
- Productive Behavior Checklists – completed and scheduled for roll out in Y3Q2 at the partner meeting

#### **► Technical Assistance Facility**

- **Continue to Provide TA to New and Existing Partners.** Following up on work started with WEI in Y2Q4 for the HEA+ (HEA+ is the name provided by IMARISHA to the modified HEA used with WEI which now includes other questions on gender empowerment, gender violence and child development), in Y3 Q1 IMARISHA and WEI completed the entry of survey data into EpiInfo and cleaned it. Some additional analysis was done in MS Access to look at child development indicators. The content of the assessment was analyzed and shared with WEI in a draft report in late March. The report was finalized in late Q2 but to IMARISHA’s knowledge has not yet been submitted to USAID. See Technical Area 4 for more details.

In terms of other technical assistance requests pending from Y2, IMARISHA’s work with Pathfinder on the vulnerability survey conducted in Q4 of 2,125 households has been postponed due to Pathfinder’s incremental funding issues, which has resulted in suspension of work with partners pending receipt of additional funding. The status of this work is and whether it will be picked back up is uncertain.

Also, in Y3Q2, Pact requested IMARISHA’s assistance to review a savings study terms of reference designed to review the impact of the WORTH model. IMARISHA expects to undertake this assignment in early Q3.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- 1 Technical assistance requests completed
- 1 monitoring visit associated with TA Request completed

#### **► Localize ES Training through Identification of an ES Center of Excellence**

More than halfway through its own period of performance, IMARISHA is looking forward to the legacy that will be left behind and actively seeking out opportunities to deepen support for a local entity(ies) to carry forward the work of IMARISHA. IMARISHA’s strategy is being developed with USAID FORWARD’s initiative in mind and will seek to build local sustainability, foster innovation and build capacity to deliver results.

Will progress in Q1 was ahead of schedule, subsequent work on this strategy has been postponed in light of changing priorities and the need to support the National Government on the development of Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines over Q2-Q4 (see Technical Area 3 for more details).

While it will remain dependent on demands and resources, IMARISHA hopes to pick this work back up later in the year. There is also the consideration that this work may be continued through the IMARISHA Innovation Fund. IMARISHA will explore the possibility of releasing a Concept Note to explore possibilities in a variety of areas, including adult-learning and economic strengthening activities that seek to link with existing staff/lecturers that already have capacity in key areas.

**Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- Expression of Interest Solicitation to Identify Organizations and Trainers to guide decision making and choice of a model – on hold
- Selection of model with draft sustainability plan – on hold
- Costing study to look at willingness to pay – on hold
- Skills transfer within key training areas – on hold
- Review of progress and finalize transition plan – on hold

## 2.2 TECHNICAL AREA 2: ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS, LINKAGES, AND PILOT PROGRAMS

### OVERVIEW

Although IMARISHA is investing significant staff resources in capacity building for local partners (Technical Area 1) and the government (Technical Area 3), the efforts to expand economic strengthening require good partnerships with the private sector and development partners, strategic linkages to the right human and financial resources, and appropriate investments to support innovations. IMARISHA will continue to work with its partners to ultimately establish their own linkages to expand ES efforts.

In the interim, IMARISHA's role is a dual one: 1) matchmaker to link partners with the right resources and partners that can provide the right skills and experience and 2) investor to fund new innovations through the grants facility. In some instances the grants facility will serve as both a linkage point and funder, supporting an innovation that includes a private sector or development partner who brings new experience in ES to an HIV vulnerable beneficiary group or service provider.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

#### ► IMARISHA Innovation Fund (IIF)

- **Award Grants from Round 2 of APS.** During Y3 Q2, IMARISHA awarded 4 grants; one applicant, ELCT South Central Diocese Makete, was eliminated due to their inability to comply with requests to improve their grant application, budget and budget notes following a due diligence visit. Also during Q2, the IMARISHA Grants Manager, in collaboration with the Operations and Communication Direct and procurement staff, conducted two capacity building trainings to approved grantees. IMARISHA's current grantees and information about their awards is noted in Table 5.

**Table 5: Awarded Grants from the IMARISHA Innovation Fund**

<b>Organization and Region</b>	<b>Innovation Title</b>	<b>Number of direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Funding Approved</b>	<b>Status</b>
CADA (Mwanza)	Income generation through solar phone charging centers for PLHIV in off grid areas	100 HIV vulnerable households	\$60,305.13	Grant approved, capacity building training conducted and milestone one achieved in June, 2013
Cheetah Development of Tanzania (Iringa)	Food processing using solar dryers and franchises for women MVC caregivers (in partnership with IMO and IOP)	250 women from MVC households	\$48,659.37	Grant approved and milestone one achieved in May, 2013
Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani – KIHUMBE (Mbeya)	Enhancing vocational education skills and employment opportunities to OVCs through garage practical placement and tailoring in Mbeya region	60 OVCs graduates from KIHUMBE's vocational training programs. Mechanics 28 men, 2 women; tailoring 28 women and 2 men	\$51,456.25 (FOG) and \$72,307.50 (In-Kind Grant)	Awarded 2 grants (FOG and In Kind) , capacity building training conducted and milestone I achieved in June, 2013
Africa Bridge (Mbeya)	Dairy Cow Cooperatives for Economic Strengthening	60 MVC households	\$50,000	- PERSUAP approved - Grant approved but implementation will start in the third quarter (July 10, 2013). - Capacity building training planned for early Q3
BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)	Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Program, Economic Strengthening project.	1200 Adolescent girls	\$50,000	Milestone one achieved but subsequent milestones not achieved as expected. Grantee is not adhering to the contractual requirement; Recommend termination.

Following the approval of the PERSUAP and approval of their award on April 25, 2013, Africa Bridge requested additional funding to cover activities related to pesticides usage i.e. training on

proper pesticides use and purchase of safety equipment. The costs were not incorporated into the project design and budget and resulted in an increase in the overall budget estimates. Further, since February 2012, when Africa Bridge submitted its full application to IMARISHA, many items in the budget increased. This is due to the effect of inflation on the costs estimated in the original budget. Of these, the most significant were the costs for purchase of 60 heifers and 5 bulls that increased by almost USD\$6,500. IMARISHA will submit grant requests to USAID for Africa Bridge to request the additional funding in early Q3.

With respect to ELCT South Central Diocese- Makete, the organization was eliminated from consideration to be funded due to an incomplete proposal, budget and budget notes. The proposed budget exceeded the ceiling of grants facility and was not detailed enough for IMARISHA to decipher and understand the basis of many costs. In addition, the cost share portion of the budget was unclear. IMARISHA invested considerable time in numerous e-mail exchanges and phone calls, but the issues were never properly addressed by ELCT, resulting in the rejection of the application.

- **Conduct Capacity Building Training for Grantees.** Capacity building training was conducted for two grantees that were awarded grants during the quarter. The capacity building was conducted as a requirement to address the concerns that were identified during the due diligence. The issues identified per organization are as follows:-:
  - **kihumbé.** During the due diligence it was noted that the grantee's controls for financial management were not documented or clearly documented in the Accounting and Policies and Procedures Manual that was shared with IMARISHA. The manuals were not comprehensive and did not reflect the current status of the organization. Therefore, it was recommended that IMARISHA conduct capacity building training as a condition of this award to ensure the accounting and policy manuals were updated to reflect the current operating practices of the organization. The capacity building was successfully conducted prior to the official kick off of the project. During the training, IMARISHA also conducted a review of kihumbé's organization structure and helped them to add the new post of the organizational adviser in lieu of the Executive Director who was no longer active in the organization's day to day management. A Program Manager has been appointed to assume day to day leadership of the organization. Additionally, a new procurement manual was adopted, and kihumbé's financial manual was updated. IMARISHA also used the training to revisit milestones to be achieved and discussed the key compliance items under the award, taking time to review the rules and regulations governing the award to ensure that kihumbé would be able to operate the project in compliance with USAID regulations.
  - **CADA.** During due diligence it was observed that CADA did not possess comprehensive manuals or policies (there was no procurement manual, financial policies, or a human resource manual). It was recommended that IMARISHA conduct capacity building training as a condition of the award to ensure that the accounting, procedures and policy manuals are developed to reflect the current operating practices of the organization and to support operational efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. As a result of the capacity building training, CADA has updated its organizational structure with clear lines of responsibilities and accountability; produced procurement and financial manuals that include reporting templates; and received training on financial and procurement procedures to be followed for best practices of the organization. As with kihumbé, during this training IMARISHA went through CADA's full award document and discussed the key compliance items under the award, taking time to review the rules and regulations governing the award to ensure that kihumbé would be able to operate the project in compliance with USAID regulations.



- **Grantees achieve milestones.**

- **Cheetah Development of Tanzania.** Cheetah Development of Tanzania Limited seeks to promote a simple food preservation technology targeted at most vulnerable, women-headed households, and individuals affected by HIV/AIDS in Kilolo district, Iringa region. The project is compelling in that it provides an appropriate technology solution that is accessible to vulnerable households. Specifically, it is less labor intensive, has a low operating cost, requires low start-up capital to begin, and requires simple maintenance in the future. The project focuses on reducing post-harvest loss and provides an alternative in agricultural production, resulting in improved economic support, food security and improved household nutrition – all with an emphasis on ensuring that activities are delivered in a feasible and acceptable method. The project will promote a strategy of delivering food preservation technology as a viable economic opportunity for vulnerable subsistence farmers and is a means to address the cycle of feast (at harvest) and famine (the rest of the year). Cheetah's unique investment approach (called Reservoir) will further link participating vulnerable households to a network of retail shops and local business people. Individuals will be trained on entrepreneurship, dried food and solar drying techniques, food safety, and hygiene and sanitation. Cheetah will certify groups of women, and other HIV vulnerable individuals in drying techniques, link them with equipment (solar drying racks) through franchise shops, facilitate access to microfinance for the equipment purchase, and link farmers/groups to guaranteed markets for their dried product. Cheetah will partner with different organizations in the process of this project; the organizations will help them identify vulnerable populations for participation in the project and provide other needed inputs/services to the projects. These organizations are: Iringa Mercy Organization (IMO will identify participating households), Ilula Orphans Program (IOP will identify participating households), CRDB (access to finance), Tumaini University (technical expertise), Iringa University (technical expertise) and Sokoine University (technical expertise).

For Cheetah, project implementation kicked off on April 29, 2013. The following milestones have been achieved during the reporting period: 1) In collaboration with IOP and IMO partner organizations first two target villages for engagement have been selected in Ilula district; 2) The Reservoir solar drying technology and the franchisee model were introduced to village and parasocial worker leadership jointly with partner organization; 3) Recruitment for organization key staff, interns and volunteers was completed; 4) Selection criteria for beneficiaries (women farmers) were finalized and submitted. Activities will begin in earnest in Q3.

- **KIHUMBE.** KIHUMBE seeks to support 60 recent and unemployed OVC graduates (within the last 3 years) from its vocational training programs. The ultimate goal of this project will be to provide practical, hands-on experience and seed capital to graduates in tailoring or mechanics, and is designed to improve not only their business acumen, but also to build their understanding of the market they seek to enter. The establishment of an incubation center will provide the necessary environment in which to these skills may be tested and practical experience may be gained. In addition to practical work experience at the center, beneficiaries will be given formal training in: customer care, record keeping, how to start a small business and marketing skills. The project is set up with a loose work/study format in which beneficiaries are capacitated through trainings and hands on practice working at the center. While working, the proposed financial model presented will ensure that the OVCs receive a monthly payment of 50,000 Tanzanian Shillings as compensation for work completed during their practical coursework and to help defray transportation costs. Under this financial model, 60% of

this monthly stipend will be withheld until graduation, at which point it will be issued back to the graduates as seed capital for graduates to continue their work outside of the incubation center (be it by renting space at a garage or tailor or opening an independent shop). Under the proposed model, KIHUMBE projects that at least 65% of the graduates will be either employed or self-employed after participating in the program. KIHUMBE began implementation on May 6, 2013 and the following milestones have been achieved during the reporting period: 1) Sixty (60) incubator graduates were selected for tailoring and mechanic mentoring (30 people for mechanics- 28 men and 2 women and for tailoring 30 people- 28 women and 2 men); 2) foremen for mentoring/training mechanics and tailoring were recruited; 3) a consultant to develop training manuals was recruited and developed first draft of the manual. IMARISHA's economic development manager also worked with them to revise, add case studies and finalize.

On the procurement side, due to low capacity and understanding of procurement process noted during the due diligence process, IMARISHA is working closely KIHUMBE to procure all incubation centre equipment for tailoring and mechanics in accordance with USAID procurement regulation. During the reporting period IMARISHA invited qualified vendors to submit proposals/bid to supply and deliver tailoring and mechanics equipment. KIHUMBE was involved in the first stage to develop the procurement process as a learning opportunity.

- **CADA.** The aim of CADA's grant is to create and sustain 20 solar phone charging centers in off grid areas of Shishani ward, Magu district and Mkula ward, Busega district in Mwanza city, as a sustainable and scalable economic strengthening strategy for rural HIV/AIDS vulnerable households. Specifically, CADA will carry out activities that will improve the social and economic wellbeing of HIV vulnerable households by selecting 100 HIV vulnerable households to form 20 solar phone charging centers with 5 people per group. These groups will be provided with solar kits that will enable the establishment of solar phone charging centers. The beneficiaries will be provided with intensive training in entrepreneurship, business management skills, and energy related technical training as well as mentoring on business and technology. The results of this innovation include: increased income of HIV vulnerable households (average income of \$450 per month per group); enhanced employment for group members engaged in solar phone charging; increased technical business management skills for the groups which will enable them to perform the income generating activity sustainably. CADA will partner with local government authorities during the implementation of this project, including members of the Ward HIV Committee and key partners working with MVC. These key stakeholders will support and advise CADA during the identification of HIV vulnerable households and provide other needed inputs and services to ensure greater project sustainability.

CADA began implementation on June 10, 2013 and achieved initial milestones including: 1) Its Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation plan were finalized, reviewed and approved by IMARISHA; 2) its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CADA and RESO was signed and submitted to IMARISHA; 3) Contracts for project key staff were signed and submitted; 4) different project tools were developed including selection criteria for 100 direct beneficiaries to engage in solar phone charging business.

- **Africa Bridge.** The aim of Africa Bridge's grant is to create and sustain 12 dairy cow cooperatives in five villages located in the Mpombo ward, Rungwe district of Mbeya region, as a sustainable and scalable economic strengthening strategy for rural HIV/AIDS vulnerable households. Specifically, this 12 month grant to Africa Bridge will carry out

activities that enable economic resilience by: selecting 60 of the most vulnerable families that care for MVC to form a cooperative (12 members per village) and provide these cooperative with high grade heifers and bulls; providing intensive training in husbandry; providing intensive training in basic business and enterprise development. Africa Bridge will create and sustain a supportive environment for co-op members through the Africa Bridge Integrated Village Development Model, which is already in existence in the selected five villages. The recipient will also ensure that para-professional trainers and mentors provide ongoing supervision and oversight to support sustainability. Local government officials in Mpombo ward and the five villages are already partners in the Africa Bridge's model, and the relationships will continue. The Ward Executive Officer will partner as a witness to and guarantor of the dairy cow cooperatives. The Ward Agriculture and Livestock Officer will be a partner in training and provide on-going support of co-op members in provision on veterinary advice and services, and as an advisor in procurement of animals and equipment. Expected results include: 1) Improved vulnerable households nutritional quality/status; 2) Increased vulnerable households cash income through sale of milk and its by-products; 3) Improved individual and household level well-being and asset ownership; and 4) Increased growth in co-op membership without additional external investment, due to the self-sustaining features of Africa Bridge's co-op model.

During the reporting period the Africa Bridge grant approved and the agreement was in the process to be signed early next quarter. Therefore, milestone has not achieved yet and will be reported in the next quarter.

- **BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania.** BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania will provide training aimed at increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable girls of AIDS-affected households. The grantee will carry out activities that enable economic resilience by: establishing 30 groups, comprised of 600 young girls; training 300 members in one area of livelihoods training, which, depending training demanded and market appropriateness, may include tailoring, photography, beautification, food processing, poultry and livestock, horticulture nursery, vegetable growing and agriculture; training 150 members in financial literacy, with trained members sharing knowledge and leading discussions within groups; and providing microcredit to 400 girls. The Grantee will increase knowledge and awareness on women's legal rights, training one mentor from each group that will lead weekly sessions. The recipient will create and sustain a supportive environment for members, implementing a life skills based education curriculum for each group, mitigating risky behavior and establishing a social network for members

During the reporting period the grantee did not manage to accomplish the planned milestone two, three and four as expected. Also, the grantee is not adhering to the contractual requirement as the implementation plan and milestones not achieved as planned. See the monitoring visit section for more details.

- ***Monitoring Visit to Grantees.*** During the reporting period IMARISHA conducted three monitoring visits to BRAC Maendeleo in Dar es Salaam (Temeke) and at the branch and head quarter offices on 03/4/2013, 19/06/ 2013 and 25/06/2013. The visits continue to show serious problems with the ELA program in its inability to adhere with contractual requirements. The core methodology for empowering and building capacity for the girls in the ELA program is not taking place as per the approved timeline and proposal. IMARISHA has made several attempts to support BRAC Maendeleo, working with them to modify milestones and the training schedule to accommodate implementation challenges that was observed in the first quarter, however subsequent follow visits have revealed that the training schedule and implementation plan is still not being followed and that BRAC Maendeleo is out of compliance with key requirement under their award. In early Y3Q3 the

IMARISHA COP met with USAID to recommend terminating the grant. This will happen in Y3Q3.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- 4 grants approved and awarded Y3Q2
- 2 capacity building trainings provided to IIF grantees Y3Q2
- 3 monitoring visits made to BRAC Maendeleo in Temeke, Dar es Salaam Y3Q2

#### **► Partnerships and Linkages with Feed the Future and Other Development Partners.**

- **Formalize Linkages with Different FtF Partners and Development Partners.** The MOU between TAPP and IMARISHA was finalized and signed in Y3Q2. The agreed upon interventions include 8 joint farmer field days in 4 regions and the possibility for embedding agronomists in sub-partners; discussion of this latter item is still ongoing. No farmer field days were planned in Q2 but are expected in Q3. TAPP staff participated in IMARISHA's partner meeting in May and also worked with Livelihoods Coordinator, Lucy Maziku on the planning for an orange fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) harvest event to be held in Q3. See more information on the planned event under Communications.

In terms of work with other Feed the Future partners, IMARISHA has begun collaborating on an ad hoc basis with Mwanzo Bora. They too provided a great field visit site during the partner meeting and are working with IMARISHA staff on the OFSP Event. We hope this event will forge the way for further collaboration.

#### **Visit to Mwanzo Bora Mother Support Group Growing Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato**



In terms of other development and private sector partners, IMARISHA continues its engagement with the Reaching Agents of Change program funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. As part of this partnership, IMARISHA is planning the OFSP harvest event at which vines for OFSP will be shared with attendees, information will be shared on how to cultivate process, and cook OFSP. USAID is working to get the USAID Mission Director and the Prime Minister's office to speak at the event. RAC's partners – the Kibaha Research Institute, Helen Keller and the International Potato Center – are also actively engaged and will provide IEC materials and posters featuring information on OFSP and vines for the event. Given the technical engagement of so many partners – Helen Keller, Kibaha Research Institute, TAPP, Mwanzo Bora, and IMARISHA Grantee Cheetah Development -, we believe this will be a great event.

Also, in January 2013 IMARISHA Staff Member Daniel Laizer was approached by the Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania to speak at a meeting of local government authorities on informal savings groups and their role in local economic development. Mr. Laizer shared IMARISHA's work, which bridges LED and the social safety net space. ALAT has expressed interest in having IMARISHA continue to lead sensitization sessions with LGAs on savings groups and at present IMARISHA is collaborating with ALAT to determine how this can benefit broader objectives to support HIV vulnerable households. Other joint programs under consideration are how to infuse saving and economic strengthening into the curriculum of their "knowledge hub" program in Morogoro, which is in partnership with Sokoine and Mzumbe Universities. At this stage, an MOU has been drafted and shared and will likely be signed in Q3.

IMARISHA's engagement with the ILO has been stalled. After multiple attempts to connect with ILO, IMARISHA is moving forward with partners that are responsive and willing to work with us.

- ***Directory of Potential Economic Strengthening Organizations.*** In Q2 IMARISHA's full time intern was assigned to revise and improve the draft directory. The intern has made substantial strides to validate the information and get service providers to confirm their interest in participation. A draft of the directory should be available to share with USAID in Q3. Given their interest in linkages and referrals, the directory may be an appropriate tool to turn over to FHI360 LIFT program when it begins in Tanzania later this year.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- I FtF partnership formalized in signed MOU
- 4 pilot activities with development partners in various stages of development
- Participation in TIMAP underway and ongoing

## 2.3 TECHNICAL AREA 3: IMPROVE GOT CAPACITY

### OVERVIEW

As PEPFAR shifts its strategy from emergency response to sustainable country ownership through a health systems approach, it is imperative that the Tanzanian Government to address issues of poverty and to engage in new ways to support vulnerable families adopt health seeking behaviors. USAID FORWARD's objective to build local capacity to deliver results sits front and center in IMARISHA's response to improving the Government of Tanzania's coordination and role in supporting vulnerable populations, including those affected by HIV.

Over the past two years, IMARISHA has engaged representatives at the national government level around issues of economic mitigation and poverty reduction, creating dialogue amongst those that work in health and social welfare spheres. This dialogue has not be without its challenges as, particularly within the context of HIV, economic priorities are not given as much support as other social and health priorities. Another challenge lies in the fact that these economic interventions are outside the expertise of key ministry staff, whose expertise lie in health and social welfare disciplines. Sensitization of national government staff members is essential to help them better understand the potential positive relationship that ES can have on health outcomes.

In 2012, IMARISHA worked with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) as a taskforce member to help support the creation of the new National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children, in which household economic strengthening was codified in the framework. On issues related to ES, IMARISHA is often a sole voice, though more recently TASAF has engaged in the discussion and has been coordinating with DSW. This coordination and collaboration is especially critical going forward as the Government decides on how to support vulnerable households, including those with MVC and PLHIV, with its limited resources.

With TACAIDS, IMARISHA continues to engage in the TACAIDS-led Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee, though these meetings are often irregular. Several meetings in Y2Q4 were convened to support the development of the National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS , with the group providing guidance on economic strengthening inputs for the framework and accompanying milestones. IMARISHA will continue to engage where there is opportunity and hopes to see more regular collaboration.

During 2012, TASAF III was inaugurated and will become operational in January 2013. Starting in June TASAF III initiated its cash transfer program in Bagamoyo and was set to roll out in 12 other districts, providing cash transfers to households below the food poverty line, cash for public work opportunities, savings and livelihood schemes - offers some good opportunities for greater inclusion for HIV vulnerable households. The program is expected to expand and be operational in 43 districts by December 2013..

Over the course of Year 3, IMARISHA will continue its work at the national level and will also begin supporting local government authorities (LGAs) in key pilot exercises that will seek to deepen both their functional and technical skills in key ES thematic areas. IMARISHA will support LGAs, whose expertise is more development oriented in order to better support ES around key thematic area, to look for ways to support vulnerable households going forward.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

#### ► Support Local Government Authorities (LGA).

In Y2, IMARISHA began critical relationship building with the LGAs, both through the inclusion of specific extension officers (Social Welfare Officers (SWO), Ag Extension, Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator (CHAC) and Community Development Officers (CDO), in ES trainings and partner meetings, but also by sharing important research with them, such as the data from the HEA. At the

close of the year two, IMARISHA began designing a pilot LGA capacity building activity that aims to work more closely with LGAs at the ward level to strengthen their knowledge and expertise in key ES thematic areas so that they are better able to support economic strengthening activities for vulnerable households. The capacity building, which is rolling out even now, will include training in key thematic areas, knowledge sharing on policy, and planning for ES engagement in partnership with CSOs.

- ***Design and Plan LGA Capacity Building Program.*** First steps during Y2Q4 and Y3Q1 involved knowledge sharing with key partners: Africare, Deloitte Tunajali, World Education, Pathfinder and Wajibika. These meetings enabled IMARISHA to understand:
  - The work/relationship of partners with LGAs in different regions, including which relationships were collaborative/successful and enabled strong results for home based care or OVC support;
  - Which LGAs were being groomed for USAID FORWARD funding based on their budgeting, demonstrated capacity, and strong management of key health initiatives, and
  - Tools being used to share policy information and aid advocacy efforts to better serve vulnerable households.

In Y3Q2, IMARISHA held two important sessions with Kilolo and Mufindi District Councils to secure these districts' buy-in and support to implement a pilot program aimed at building the capacity of LGA ward level extension staff in Household Economic Strengthening to support the vulnerable households. The first meetings were held in late April 2013, at which IMARISHA made formal presentations to the districts councils on the program. To further boost support, IMARISHA invited representatives from IMARISHA partners to attend (Africare, Tunajali and sub-partner Afya Women Group in Mufindi and Africare, Iringa Mercy Organization and Ilula Orphanage Program in Kilolo). Also present at the meeting were the District Executive Directors, DALDOs, DEDs, DCDOs, CHACs, TASAF coordinators and SWOs. After the presentations, a proposed program was agreed upon and a draft Memorandum of Understanding was developed that describes roles and responsibilities of IMARISHA and the Districts Councils in the proposed program.

- ***In coordination with the community care system strengthening project; Convene Three-Day Workshop in Two Regions for Planning LGA Engagement.*** A second meeting was held in early June 2013. At this meeting, which involved Council chairs, council vice chairs, the DMO and DPLOs, the parties reviewed the MOUs, agreed on the interventions and moved forward with the legal process of getting MOUs signed by Y3Q3. Also as part of the meeting, IMARISHA organized a field visit for district staff to visit some of the economic strengthening programs being implemented by partners. IMARISHA was pleased that USAID Iringa Coordinator, Ms. Joan Mayor, was able to attend one of the meetings.

**Photo: Meeting with Kilolo District Council and USAID Representative, Joan Mayer**



Given the relatively extensive process that is required for the MOUs to be vetted and signed, IMARISHA expects the MOUs to be signed in early August 2013 (Q3), at which time IMARISHA



will take the opportunity to begin implementation immediately by conducting a joint selection of the wards with the districts and undertaking a job competency assessment of select wards in both districts. The job competency assessment will help IMARISHA further tailor its offerings to the needs of ward extension staff and will serve as a baseline for the activity.

In preparation for the implementation phase of this program, IMARISHA hired a consultant to develop a job aide with policy pointers to help the extension workers to understand the laws, policies and guidelines which support the implementation of the HES to the vulnerable households. These policy pointers will be shared with LGAs as part of the capacity building program starting in Q3. Note: these policy pointers build off of work developed by World Education. WEI's job aides are inclusive of all aspects of MVC support not just HES. For these revised policy points, the consultant delved deeper into other aspects of ES, such as new policies on food security, value chains, land use (under MKURABITA), and access to finance.

- **Roll Out Training/Capacity Building to LGAs.** Following the planned MOU signing in August, IMARISHA will begin roll out of the LGA training in September. The training will be implemented for ward-level extension officers, specifically CDOs, ag extension, livestock extension, and social welfare assistants, where these roles exist.
- **Monitor Activities.** The job competency assessment as well as pre-tests administered at the start of the training will make up the baseline for future evaluation of this activity. As with PEPFAR partners, once training is completed, IMARISHA will return to the districts to monitor staff progress and engagement on ES. The monitoring visit will allow IMARISHA staff to mentor LGAs on specific skill areas, help trouble shoot issues that have arisen, and provide targeted refresher skills training. Monitoring will begin in Q4 and continue into 2014.
- **Roll Out Training/Capacity Building to LGAs.** IMARISHA will plan and roll out training for LGAs in a variety of ES disciplines. Selected LGAs are likely to include Community Development Officers, Agricultural Extension, Livestock Extension, and TASAF Coordinators, ideally at the ward or village level. To the extent possible, IMARISHA would also like to see the participation of either a Social Welfare Officer or the Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator. The initial base course will include an introduction to economic strengthening, causal modeling for ES, savings, and market analysis. Then, based on the MOU for each region, LGAs will receive “elective” IMARISHA courses for up to 7 days that IMARISHA will provide to them in a TOT format. These courses will be rolled out based on a mutually acceptable time table developed by IMARISHA and the district councils.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- 2 LGA districts selected for participation in pilot program – completed Y3Q1
- Tripartite MOUs established with LGAs in 2 districts (including agreed upon capacity development programs) – were reviewed by districts in Y3Q2 and will be signed in early Y3Q3
- ES Human Resource Job Capacity Survey – planned for early Y3Q3
- LGA capacity building program rolled out in two regions – planned for Q3
- Monitoring visits – planned for Y3Q4 and into 2014

#### **► Ongoing Partnerships Support the National Government: DSW, TACAIDS and TASAF.**

Since its first year, IMARISHA has worked with TACAIDS and the DSW with the understanding that these organization serve as critical national levers for influencing ES activities for vulnerable populations within URT structures. In Y2, IMARISHA continued to provide support and technical assistance to DSW, particularly through the taskforce to develop a new National Costed Plan of Action and to TACAIDS through the Impact Mitigation Working Committee with respect to the new National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS and related milestones. IMARISHA will



work with the above and other National government entities on an opportunistic basis to improve policies for implementing HES.

#### **Department of Social Welfare**

- **Support the Roll Out of National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) II.** As noted in the Y3Q1 report, IMARISHA attended the launch of the NCPA II in Dodoma in the first quarter of this year. Based on commitments made by other ministries to the NCPA II, namely the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDGC), DSW and PMORALG IMARISHA began a campaign in Y3Q2 to begin working with the ministries on the development of national HES guidelines. In March and April IMARISHA made two presentations to MCDGC staff about IMARISHA's objectives and work to date; in May IMARISHA presented to DSW's staff on the same. Following these presentations, IMARISHA staff had several meetings with both entities. A TOR was developed in April and circulated for input and finalization. In late June IMARISHA convened a planning meeting with both DSW and MCDGC and agreed upon a way forward. This agreement included the need to form a taskforce for drafting the guidelines, the gathering of input from other key stakeholders, review and finalization of the draft with the aim of disseminating the new guidelines in late December or likely early January 2014. The first taskforce meeting will take place in early Y3Q3. IMARISHA is also planning to hire a local consultant to manage the work.
- **Continue to Support the DSW-led MVC M&E Working Group on M&E Indicators for MVC including for HES.** IMARISHA's Deputy Technical Director and M&E Specialist continues to work with the MVC M&E working group and MEASURE Evaluation on the creation of appropriate indicators for a new data management system (DMS). IMARISHA's MES will continue to provide input to the DSW and the lead partner, MEASURE Evaluation, on defining ES indicators to be included in the DMS. The IMARISHA Deputy Technical Director and Admin Assistant who also supports IMARISHA's M&E work attended a 3-day workshop in Bagamoyo in June to make further progress on the development of the M&E plan for NCPA II. In addition to this workshop IMARISHA participated in two other MVC M&E Technical working group meetings in this quarter.

#### **TACAIDS**

- **Participate in the TACAIDS Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (IMTWC).** IMARISHA continues to participate in the TACAIDS IMTWC, though the committee did not meet in Y3Q1 or Y3Q2 and as of yet, there is still no final NMSF or report out on the milestones suggested in December 2012. IMARISHA did, however invite TACAIDS to present in its partners meeting in Dodoma. Dr. Aroldia Mulokozi, Research Officer at TACAIDS, presented key findings from the 2011-2012 THMIS and gave her views on how this related to both planning and implementation of HES.
- **Contribute to National Multi-sectoral Framework (NMSF) for HIV/AIDS.** No further assistance has been requested since December 2012. The NMSF has not been finalized or released.

#### **TASAF**

- **Engagement with TASAF III and Capacity Building at the Local Level.** During Y3Q3 IMARISHA was happy to engage TASAF in its partner meeting in Dodoma and to begin formal efforts to collaborate. Following the formal launch of the partner meeting by TASAF Executive Director, Ladilaus Mwanamaga, IMARISHA Chief of Party, the Director and Senior Advisor, Amadeus Kamagenge, discussed some key opportunities for collaboration:
  - Organizing a meeting whereby TASAF shares its strategy and operations with key IMARISHA partners such as the Pamoja Tuwalee partners and other home based care organizations; and
  - Organize a joint monitoring trip for IMARISHA to visit up close TASAF's operations to begin making recommendations for PEPFAR Partner collaboration.

IMARISHA is working with USAID to prepare for a joint meeting of MVC partners in Y3Q3.

#### **Other Ministries**

- ***Engagement with Other Ministries.*** As noted above, IMARISHA is working with both MCDGC and DSW on the national guidelines.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- Support the roll out of the NCPA II – began work with DSW and MCDGC on planning for National HES Guidelines – Y3Q2
- Continued engagement with TACAIDS, DSW and TASAF (as required) to support ES integration within their planned priorities – updates on progress of the technical assistance will be included in quarterly and annual reports.
- Provide support/thought leadership on the NMSF to TACAIDS as requested- no engagement in Y3Q2
- Engagement with TASAF – began an informal dialogue that will carry into Y3Q2
- Engagement with MCDGC – began collaboration (with DSW) on national guidelines for HES in Y3Q2

#### **► Explore Partnerships with Critical Stakeholders and Participate in Implementing Partner Groups.**

- ***Participation in Implementing Partner Groups.*** IMARISHA continues to participate in HBC and MVC IPGs. During this quarter, IMARISHA several IPGs for both groups and contributed to several MVC Newsletters. On the MVC IPG side, IMARISHA presented an update on the discussions with DSW and MCDGC about National Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines in June. IPG members were very interested in this work and cautioned DSW to make this a more inclusive process and to allow their engagement. This was duly noted and reflected in a revised TOR for the activity.

In Y3Q2 IMARISHA also worked with two home based care partners, Africare's Caya Community Care Program and Pathfinder Tutunzane II to develop a self-assessment tool to help community HIV home based care (HBC) providers and clinic nurses identify those clients at risk from defaulting from the continuum of care, incorporating both a livelihoods and clinical perspective. While the tool seeks to measure risk of drop out across a variety of factors- demographic, health, social, AND economic, the response is aimed at improving retention into care and longer term resilience. The tool was presented to the HBC IPG and the at a May meeting. The partners received lots of good feedback on the tool and will work on a revised version. This work will pick up again in Y3Q3.

- ***Participation in Specialized TA Provider Working Group.*** IMARISHA continues to chair the quarterly specialized TA Provider Working Group which provides a forum for TA providers to share knowledge and coordinate. The group met again in June 2013. Though government has been invited, it has not participated. The group agreed that not having government allowed for more open discussion and allowed partners to share information more openly.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- IMARISHA will document participation in partnerships and fora in quarterly and annual reports.

## 2.4 TECHNICAL AREA 4: ENHANCE THE EVIDENCE BASE THROUGH INCREASED M&E CAPACITY

### OVERVIEW

Practitioners working to integrate economic strengthening /livelihoods interventions into HIV/AIDS programming are limited by the available evidence that shows that improvements in economic stature have a positive correlation with health outcomes including food security/nutrition, increased visits to the health clinic and other measures of uptake of health services. In Y1 and Y2, IMARISHA worked to establish some positive relationships between economic strengthening/livelihoods programming and the ability of households to meet basic needs and care for family members. This was done through the partner assessment and the HEA, and both of which have contributed lessons learned to the broader discussion around PEPFAR indicators for ES for OVC and PLHIV. Additional documentation of best practices is necessary, including assessments that are able to better measure the intersection and impact of ES and improved health outcomes. IMARISHA is also working with partners to take a more systematic approach for planning outcomes and results, monitoring them better and using the information for more informed decision making.

Year 3 will focus on building competencies in monitoring, using causal modeling for improving planning and decision-making as well as sharing knowledge among practitioners (state and non-state). IMARISHA is also seeking to work with MEASURE Evaluation on a more rigorous impact evaluation, the concept note for which has been submitted to USAID Tanzania and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

#### ► Causal Modeling for Improved ES Planning and Monitoring

- **Continue to conduct workshop series on basic concepts of causal modeling combined with market analysis.** During Y2, IMARISHA developed and rolled out a training course on causal and logic models for ES. The course was rolled out in Dar es Salaam with partners and Government in attendance. IMARISHA also gave a brief overview of the course to local government authorities during its roadshow to share the HEA results. The interest expressed by participants was substantial and IMARISHA plans to deliver the course in two new locations in 2013. Causal modeling will also feature heavily in the LGA program roll out in 2013 and will be an area of concentration during the development of the training cadre/center of excellence strategy. Note: depending on discussions with local partners, IMARISHA may combine both the causal model course with the market analysis course where appropriate. Due to funding constraints, this course was not offered in Y3Q1 or 2.

#### Y3Q2 Deliverables:

- Causal model course offered in two additional locations in 2013 (as standalone courses or in conjunction with Basic Market Analysis)- pending in coming quarters

#### ► Monitoring Tools for Partners and LGAs

- **Supportive Supervision Tools.** As noted in Technical Area 1, IMARISHA will review and adapt/develop supportive supervision tools for follow-up mentoring and monitoring across IMARISHA technical course content areas: savings, poultry, household gardening and nutrition, and basic business skills. The expectation is that these tools will provide guidance to implementers on understanding basic economic behavior change in their communities. The tools are meant for regular monitoring visits and will enable implementers to develop their own standards and criteria for graduating beneficiaries from support.

During Y3Q1 IMARISHA finalized all productive behavior checklists in Swahili and developed “Step by Step” job aides in English and Swahili for three ES activities: savings groups, household gardening

and nutrition strengthening, and local chicken production. The checklists and job aides were introduced to partners during the partner meeting in a small group session. Based on the feedback, IMARISHA is revising them and will share with in early Q3.

#### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- Development of supportive supervision tools (see Technical area I) – checklists created in 4 areas and job aides in 3 topic areas for roll out and testing in

#### **► Household Economic Assessment (HEA).**

The Household Economic Assessment has made an important contribution to PEPFAR partners by helping to partner to better plan and implement economic strengthening services. The HEA served as a baseline for IMARISHA and has been a useful decision-making tool for partners as they seek to better understand household economic vulnerability. The success of the HEA can be measured by those partners who have used the data to help evaluate their current ES intervention and how, based on the data, they can strengthen these interventions. Another indicator of the HEA's success is evidenced by demands for the HEA coming from new partners, as is the case with World Education.

In 2013, IMARISHA will finalize the new HEA data with World Education, will work with FHI 360 ROADS to complete their endline (before their program closes in September 2013), and will also begin planning for the endline HEA for key program partners in 2014.

- **HEA for New Households and New Partners.** As noted in previous reports, in Y2Q3, IMARISHA received two requests to undertake or repeat the HEA. The first request came from World Education Inc. (WEI) to help with a baseline modeled on the HEA but inclusive of other child development, gender empowerment and gender based violence indicators. While WEI is outside the seven regions where IMARISHA typically works, IMARISHA believes this demand underscores the value and success of the HEA tool and agreed to provide support for this exercise in early Y2Q4, at which point IMARISHA's Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist joined M&E Staff from WEI to finalize the tool and deliver training to 50 community volunteers and local government authorities from Korogwe, Karatu and Same. Data was collected from a sample of 350 WEI MVC households participating in savings or WORTH activities. WEI's intention is to use the data as its baseline for ES activities.

As noted in Technical Area I under Technical Assistance, IMARISHA completed this HEA and submitted a draft report to USAID and to WEI for review in Y3Q1. IMARISHA received feedback on the draft in Q2 and finalized it with WEI. WEI now intends to share it with its AOR.

As noted in the previous quarterly report, the results of the WEI HEA + yielded some interesting and noteworthy results:

- WEI's sampled population has higher levels of food insecurity (as demonstrated by their household hunger profile) compared with the broader IMARISHA sample from 2011, with 19.2% of households responding that they experienced severe hunger compared with 16.4% of the larger sample;
- Dietary diversity amongst the sample was worse than the IMARISHA sample, and both were substantially worse than the Tanzania DHS;
- On issues related to productive and business behaviors, WEI's sample fared worse than IMARISHA, reflecting the need for broader skills development and adoption in business and agriculture; and
- Because the WEI HEA+ included questions on gender empowerment and gender violence, the findings in this area showed interesting trends that complement the research and programming

promoted by USAID Tanzania partner, EngenderHealth under the CHAMPION Project. The HEA+ revealed that joint decision making rather than female or male controlled decision making may have benefits for MVC households, including better insulating households from negative outcomes, such as hunger or children out of school. More positive outcomes were also observed in households who reported joint control over decision making, with respondents from these households being more likely to report little to no hunger and more likely to report having taken their children under 5 to a clinic for medical care in the past year. It was also revealed that households who reported joint control over decision-making about assets were less likely to say it was acceptable for husbands to physically discipline their wives (irrespective of justification), and less likely to report children who are not attending school.

Also during Q2, IMARISHA and WEI developed two abstracts based on the data and submitted them for consideration at the ICASA conference which will take place in South Africa in December. The two abstracts submitted were entitled “Promoting Mutuality in HIV affected Households: an Opportunity to Mitigate Gender-based Violence” and “Targeting OVC: Are we really targeting the most vulnerable?”

- **Endline HEA for ROADS.** As noted in Y3Q1, there have been discussions with FHI 360 ROADS on the implementation of an endline survey. While FHI 360 and its ES implementer, DAI, had plans to begin training and data collection in May 2013, this was delayed due to troubles faced by FHI 360 in getting its Institutional Review Board (IRB) review accepted by that National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR). In May 2013, FHI 360 instead sought IRB approval from Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), which was approved in late June. As a result the survey will take place in August (Q3). The endline survey will be done in 3 sites: Makambako, Tunduma and Kahama. IMARISHA will help with refresher training and assist with analysis.
- **Planning for HEA for MVC Partners.** As Pamoja Tuwalee closes in mid-2015, IMARISHA plans to begin working with Pamoja Tuwalee partners in late 2013 (anticipated Q4) to plan for the end-line survey. The actual survey will be implemented in early 2014 under the Year 4 work plan.
- **HEA Lite. New activity!** As IMARISHA engages more and more with partners, it continues to gain greater insights into the complex issue of case management. Case managers – including HBC volunteers, parasocial workers, MVCC members, community resource persons or other MVC focused staff - often understand household vulnerability when they see it, but they often cannot translate the economic or food security issues into a tailored set of ES priorities for action. To that end, the HEA provided a lot of good economic data and provided partners with a snapshot of economic vulnerability in time, allowing them to plan and decide program interventions based upon data. While this was a great improvement, the tool itself is not geared toward case management; in its full application, the tool is complex and not user friendly enough for an individual case manager to use it with new households to determine what package of ES services is needed.

Thus, an HEA tool modified for day-to-day case managers offers a unique opportunity for them to better assess a household’s ability to participate in an ES activity. Having access to and expertise in the use of a scaled down, simplified vulnerability assessment tool will aid case managers in assessing where households fall on the livelihoods pathway and planning appropriate activities for those households.

IMARISHA is engaging a DAI staffer, Robert Salerno, to undertake desk research into the simplification of the HEA tool for precisely these purposes. Mr. Salerno is currently working on the development of a tool that combines some aspects of the HEA (including the FANTA Household Hunger Scale), the Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI), a poverty measurement tool developed by Grameen Foundation in 2012. Upon completion, IMARISHA envisions a tool that is

no more than 22 questions and can be used by program implementers to score and make decisions. IMARISHA anticipates sharing a draft tool later in Y3.

### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- HEA reports for Pathfinder and WEI (as per activities begun in Year 2)- Final WEI HEA+ completed in Y3Q2, Pathfinder still pending re-engagement from their side
- HEA analysis and support for FHI 360 ROADS – underway in planning for Y3Q3
- HEA planning for endline to start by Y3Q4- not yet begun

### **► Knowledge Sharing Events and Initiatives.**

Innovation and inspiration comes from a variety of sources. As the project was beginning and starting to gain momentum, IMARISHA listened to many sub-partners, including those that had participated in PEPFAR Track One programs, voice the challenges they encounter working with HIV affected households and communities, which has intensified as aid shifts from direct material support (e.g. food, school fees) to promoting economic strengthening and livelihoods interventions. People were skeptical that communities would take up the proposed interventions and a common sentiment was “We have nothing to give to the community anymore. Economic strengthening is too hard.” Over Year 2, IMARISHA was happy to see the dialogue start to change. These same partners that once doubted, started to express deep satisfaction with the results of economic strengthening approaches that had been adopted, particularly savings groups.

IMARISHA recognizes the difficulty of these transitions and, to help ease them, strongly encourages local organizations to share their revelations with other, newer adopters. IMARISHA also recognizes that with new adopters there is often the desire for more information to deepen engagement and understanding of what works best and in what instance – with youth, with caregivers, with local government. In Y3, IMARISHA will use a variety of mechanisms to promote learning, knowledge sharing and experiential learning, including conducting cross visits with new ES adopters to visit more established ES programs in the same or other regions. Cross visits will also be a key component of partner meetings going forward.

Similarly, it is also incumbent upon IMARISHA to identify and share lessons learned from organizations that have experienced success with ES interventions with audiences that have not yet been exposed to such innovations. To the extent possible, IMARISHA seeks to promote the positive role models (positive deviants) for greater learning through all activities in 2013.

- **Partner Meetings.** As in past years, IMARISHA will convene at least two partner meetings of various sizes and flavors to bring together economic strengthening implementers with the aim of learning and sharing. These fora provide soft skills, knowledge transfer and link partners from CSOs, government, PEPFAR, academicians and other development partners.

As noted in Technical Area 1, IMARISHA held a successful partner event in May 2013. See Technical Area 1 for more details.

IMARISHA is also planning a partner event in July for Dar es Salaam based partners to celebrate the harvest of orange fleshed sweet potato in IMARISHA's office plot. See Technical Area 2 for more details.

**Facilitate Cross Visits.** In Y3, IMARISHA will continue to provide cross visit opportunities to expose partners to successful economic strengthening interventions and inspire them to adopt and add those interventions into their own programming. These visits will also provide a forum for partners to share ideas and build relationships with other “experts” locally in Tanzania. Cross visits were done as part of IMARISHA's partner meeting and were used when seeking support for the pilot program in Iringa for DEDs in the districts. These visits prove useful in demonstrating both

the power of ES but also the challenges in supporting them well. The visit proved to be powerful and persuasive in getting districts interested and engaged in the idea of ward level extension officer capacity building.

- **Document Best Practices.** In addition to its project updates, contributions to the MVC Monthly Newsletter produced by the MVC IPG Secretariat, and success stories (see Communications section), IMARISHA will develop at least 3 short technical notes on best practices in ES to share with wider audiences. This is a high priority activity and will engage support from DAI's home office to complete. Possible topics for consideration include: Costing Economic Strengthening Interventions, Savings and MVC: Lessons Learned from Tanzanian Programs, Profiles of Household Vulnerability in Tanzania, Gender and Household Economic Strengthening: How are Gender Disparities being Addressed in ES Programming, and others.

In addition, IMARISHA is currently planning a savings study with Pamoja Tuwalee partners. We are also looking at undertaking some other studies on IGAs and business training.

### **Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- At least 2 partner meetings by Y3Q4- 1 completed, 1 partner event planned for Y3Q3
- Cross visits (depending on partner interest)- none to date
- At least 3 technical notes on different ES thematic topics by Y3Q4- planning started but not yet underway

### **► Rigorous Evaluations and Operations Research**

In July 2012, PEPFAR Washington released its new guidance for OVC programming. The purpose of the guidance is to “help PEPFAR country teams and implementing partners develop country operational plans (COPs) and design programs that support vulnerable children in their contexts, align with known best practice, and incorporate potential innovation.” It seeks to aid teams in identifying and implementing appropriate, evidence-based, and cost-effective activities that will maximize improvement in the well-being of vulnerable children, stemming the epidemic and closing gaps identified in past programming efforts. “Evidence” – the use of and to the extent possible, the development of – is a key theme throughout the document. PEPFAR notes ***“Programs should build interventions on evidence-based practice. This guidance includes summaries of the evidence for the efficacy of a range of child and family support interventions.”***

Within the context of household economic strengthening (HES), the PEPFAR OVC guidance notes that HES encompasses a broad range of evidence of varying quality, rigor, and validity for OVC programs. Many categories of interventions could be appropriate, each with their own evidence base. The preponderance of evidence to date validates a conceptual framework for the role of HES approaches in OVC programs and justifies a prioritization of interventions that are most appropriate and effective for families participating in these efforts.

The guidance around HES goes on to note that among common HES interventions, the most evidence exists around two interventions: cash transfers (notably a social protection intervention) and savings/money management. In the area of income promotion (a traditional focus of HES), the evidence of impact on OVC programming is quite weak. Income promotion interventions (which include access to credit, business skills training, enhancing productivity, or improving market access and whose aim is to promote increased income for families) show only the most distant causal links to child well being and have not been “adequately explored beyond descriptive studies.” As PEPFAR notes, “further rigorous research is necessary to better understand what works and why.” Similarly – although not noted in the guidance – the links

between food security<sup>1</sup> and HES interventions have not been well researched or noted within the context of OVC (though PEPFAR notes their relation in the guidance).

Within Tanzania, HIV care and support implementers and the government have long focused on “income promotion” as a key strategy of HES. Prior to the implementation under IMARISHA, service providers regularly equivocated household economic strengthening with income generation. That is, they believed that income strategies would solve all economic vulnerability issues including food insecurity. In fact, Tanzanian government policies on MVC and even the language for home based care guidelines note the need for helping vulnerable households engage in income generating activities, even if in some instances this type of work may not be advisable for a household that is not meeting basic food needs of its members. Over the past year and a half IMARISHA has attempted to bring more knowledge, expertise and understanding to both implementing partners and the government on economic strengthening, demystifying the concept in general and sharing more nuances about the range of interventions that are needed to address varying economic needs at the household level. This started with the Partner Assessment report from October 2011 (a survey of 70+ implementing partners in Tanzania and their experience with economic strengthening) which demonstrated significant gaps that exist across service providers, which was supported by results from the Household Economic Assessment that provided much more nuanced data on the varying levels of household vulnerability.

But IMARISHA realizes more rigorous research is needed to show what kinds of interventions have greater impact and how improved economic well-being translates into improved health outcomes for HIV vulnerable families.

With one and half years remaining, IMARISHA proposes to work with MEASURE Evaluation to find opportunities to enhance the HES evidence base in Tanzania. The objective of this work would be to add to a broader body of knowledge that could positively influence future programs designed as well as improve implementation of existing programs. In late January IMARISHA worked with MEASURE Evaluation to submit a concept to the USG Interagency Technical Team for Implementation Science entitled “Impact Evaluation of Community Savings Groups on the Well-being of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and their Caregivers in Tanzania”. The study is intended to review the impact at savings groups as implemented by Africare for most vulnerable children households, specifically looking at the impact of caregivers’ participation in savings groups on food security—specifically, regular food consumption over time. Secondary questions include:

- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with children’s nutritional status, uptake of health services, and school attendance over time?
- How does participation in savings groups affect women’s household decision making power, experience of gender-based violence, felt social support, and financial and parental self-efficacy over time?
- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with household food security, income/assets, and expenditures (intensity, regularity) on food, education, health services, and shelter over time?

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<sup>1</sup> IMARISHA notes it’s the full definition of **Food Security** refers to a household’s physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that fulfills the dietary needs and food preferences of that household for living an active and healthy life. Specifically, we note the three facets of food security which include food availability (focused on food/agricultural production issues), food access (where food is grown or purchased as well as the resources to obtain it), and food use (which includes knowledge of basic nutrition and care). FAO adds a fourth facet: the stability of the first three dimensions of food security over time. Food security is not just nutrition as it is often equated in the context of health.



- How do household income, assets, expenditure and trade, lending, and borrowing change from month to month, over the course of a year? Are there differences between savings group households and households not participating in a saving group?
- How does group membership (i.e., open only to program beneficiaries vs. open to entire community) affect the impact of savings groups on program beneficiaries?

The concept note was submitted to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator in mid-February and deemed appropriate. It was later included in a USAID/Tanzania associate award to MEASURE Evaluation. Communication in June with MEASURE Evaluation noted that their proposal was submitted in late May and at this writing there has been no further communication regarding the study (or the associate award). Note: this research will not take place under IMARISHA's current budget; a separate agreement would need to be put in place between MEASURE and DAI.

**Y3Q2 Deliverables:**

- None that flow directly to IMARISHA

### 3. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications and outreach are important tools for increasing awareness of USAID's and PEPFAR's work in economic strengthening as well as helping to gain stakeholder buy-in of the IMARISHA program. In Year 3, IMARISHA will continue developing communication activities that will promote positive messaging suitable for both internal and external audiences in an effort to highlight the value of USAID's and PEPFAR's investment economic strengthening.

#### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

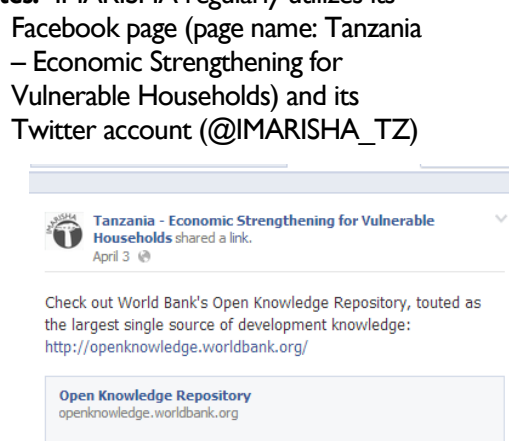
##### ► Effectively communicate IMARISHA project information, achievements and lessons learned.

- **Dissemination of information.** IMARISHA submits regular updates for the MVC Monthly newsletter, 3 submissions were made this quarter. IMARISHA also developed 3 additional activity updates this quarter. In addition, IMARISHA developed 2 success stories this quarter. All these materials will be shared with USAID with the submission of this report.

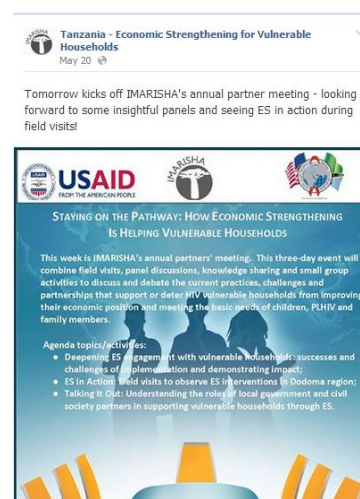
- **Regular Posting on IMARISHA Facebook and Twitter sites.** IMARISHA regularly utilizes its Facebook page (page name: Tanzania – Economic Strengthening for Vulnerable Households) and its Twitter account (@IMARISHA\_TZ)



to promote activities. In addition, DAI Global posts project news on the DAI Facebook page and regularly tweets on IMARISHA activities. This quarter IMARISHA posted and tweeted on a variety of topics and used Facebook to promote its annual partner meeting, share out news articles on trainings, and share other interesting information.



- **Creation of grantee profiles.** Profiles were created for each of IMARISHA grantee's and shared at the partner meeting in May 2013.
- **Abstract submissions.** IMARISHA made three abstract submissions to the ICASA conference in South Africa in December this quarter. Two abstracts were submitted related to the WEI HEA data, one based on the original HEA data. The abstract titles are as follows:
  - "Promoting Mutuality in HIV-affected Households: an Opportunity to Mitigate Gender-Based Violence"
  - "Targeting OVC: Are we really Reaching the Vulnerable?;" and
  - Determinants in Measuring Economic Resilience among HIV affected Vulnerable Households – a Review and Analysis of a Tanzania Household Economic Assessment



#### Y3Q2 Deliverables:

- 3 activity updates completed and submitted in Y3Q2
- Success stories developed and distributed- 2 in Y3Q3
- Grantee profiles – no grantee profiles were developed this quarter

- 3 abstracts submitted for ICASA, Y3Q2

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In December 2012 the IMARISHA project received approval from USAID on its Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP). As per agreement with the MEO and IMARISHA AOR, IMARISHA will begin reporting on environmental compliance as part of its quarterly report.

To date IMARISHA has implemented both local chicken production and household gardening (permaculture) training activities for PEPFAR Partners. Both activities involve the direct training of community volunteers, sub-partner staff and extension officers on techniques to manage the activities as well as how to manage the environmental consequences. In addition to its own activities, until this quarter IMARISHA had one grantee, BRAC Maendeleo, which also offered local poultry rearing and gardening activities.

**Table 6: IMARISHA Training and Environmental Compliance**

<b>Training Name</b>	<b>Number of Trainings To date</b> (including first offering of course)	<b>Number of People Trained</b>	<b>Locations of Trainers</b>	<b>Environmental Mitigation Issue</b>	<b>Report Complete by Verifier</b>
Local Chicken Production	8 (first training in January 2012)	276	Iringa, DSM (3), Coast, Morogoro, Unguja (1), Pemba (1)	Management of vaccine disposal for fowl related vaccinations	Confirm use of environmental mitigation measures as IMARISHA staff implemented the training; one monitoring visit to FHI360 grantee observed use of vaccines and proper disposal
Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening	8 (first training in April 2012)	290	DSM, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Unguja, Coast, Pemba and Korogwe	Use of integrated pest management when using inputs	Confirm use of environmental mitigation measures as IMARISHA staff implemented the training

In Y3Q2 no additional IMARISHA local chicken production and household gardening was carried out. However, IMARISHA conducted monitoring visits to one PEPFAR partner, FHI360 and its sub-partner, JIMOWACO and its beneficiaries to see improved level in productivity of both local chicken production and household vegetable garden. It was also IMARISHA's opportunity to review how best partners are in compliance to environmental guidelines inculcated during the training as well as to see changes on level of income, attitude towards small and medium enterprises development and

how they been able to take care for their families and helping MVC households. 16 households in 11 villages of Mkuranga District (Coast region) were visited. It was observed that most of the household do not use veterinary drugs in either prevention or cure of poultry pests and diseases. A few households demonstrated the ability to control Newcastle disease and were able to procure and use veterinary drugs to chickens like NC vaccine, OTC 20%, Flabal, Amprolium, Albendazole, and seven dust. They also were able to manage the proper disposal of chemical waste. The visit was used to mentor beneficiaries to ensure proper waste disposal and mitigate risks against both the physical environment and humans/animals, by take precautions to assure that medical waste does not become a hazard to themselves, their families, and the community at large.

In Y3Q2, IMARISHA approved four additional grantees who also engage in other livelihood activities that may have environmental impacts. A revised EMMP (see Table 7) including new grantees was submitted on April 24, 2013 and remains pending USAID review and approval. In addition attempts were made to monitor BRAC's poultry and gardening trainings. However, planned trainings were rescheduled or in some instances cancelled. As such IMARISHA was unable to verify environmental practices. Additionally, given other performance issues with the grant, the grant will be terminated starting in Y3Q3.

**Table 7: EMMP Mitigation Plan – Awaiting USAID Approval**

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of the IEE	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1.1 Training sub partners on local chicken production	1.1 DAI IMARISHA provides training to community volunteers on proper poultry rearing techniques. No environmental threat is anticipated as a result of capacity building of target beneficiaries in local chicken production.	1.1 Vaccines will be used in prevention of Chicken diseases(New Castle and Fowl Pox) Beneficiaries will use vaccines approved by the Tanzanian tropical pesticides research institute act 18 of 1979, Bureau of Standards Act, No.3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No 1 of 2003 as well as USAID Environmental Procedure and Code of Federal Regulation 216.  Vaccination materials will be disposed properly e.g. buried/ incinerated.	Livelihood coordinator	Report and physical verification of the types of vaccines used by target beneficiaries	Review of materials and field visit to local chicken producers	Annual
1.2 Training by BRAC to beneficiaries through IMARISHA grant for Empowerment and Livelihoods	1.2 DAI IMARISHA fund BRAC Tanzania in adolescent girl's project, among the grant activities are planned training of adolescent girls in proper poultry	1.2 Users will be trained on proper handling of vaccines (e.g. proper storage and use to reduce environmental impact and compost chicken waste to produce organic fertilizer through permaculture approaches.	Grants Manager from IMARISHA will verify the monitoring done by			

for Adolescents Program (ELA)	production. No environmental threat is anticipated as a result of capacity building of target beneficiaries in local chicken production.		(Gunendu Roy) program manager from BRAC			
2.1 Support permaculture gardening	2.1 DAI IMARISHA provides training on household gardening including permaculture techniques both to community volunteers and to agricultural extension officers. No environmental threat is anticipated as a result of capacity building of target beneficiaries in how to take up permaculture techniques for household and community gardening purposes.	2.1 Permaculture and agriculture demonstration will employ Integrated Pest Management practices and uses of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and biological controls	Livelihood manager	Report and physical verification on the demo plots	Review of materials and field visits	Annual
2.2 Training by BRAC to its	2.2 DAI IMARISHA funds BRAC		Grants Manager			

beneficiaries on household gardening.	Maendeleo Tanzania for a program focused on adolescent girls. Among the grant activities are planned training of adolescent girls in household gardening techniques. No environmental threat is anticipated as a result of capacity building of target beneficiaries in how to take up permaculture techniques for household and community gardening purposes.		from IMARISHA will verify the monitoring done by (Gunendu Roy) program manager from BRAC			
3. Distribution of Long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Activities involving Health care, treatment and testing of blood materials	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
5. 1 Support small scale dairy	5.1 DAI – IMARISHA is providing grant	5.1 Several mitigation measures will be used to support small scale dairy	Grants Manager and	Report and physical	Review of materials and	Bi - annual



cooperatives as an economic strengthening strategy for rural HIV vulnerable household	funding to support small scale dairy cooperatives under which specific environmental threat expected to harm human health, damage plant and animal biodiversity through control of livestock diseases, contamination from manure (that may harbor microorganisms as well as high concentrations of nutrients phosphorus in particular)	activities. These include:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero grazing system will be adopted. The system is in the low risk category especially on overgrazing.</li> <li>• Project will evaluate the uses of integrated vector management (IVM) and integrated pest management (IPM). However, when pesticides are used cooperatives will adhere to safer user action plan and handling in line with the Tanzania tropical pesticides Act 18 of 1997, Bureau of Standards Act, No. 3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No. 1 of 2003 as well as USAID Environmental Procedure and Code of Federal Regulation 216 and the PERSUAP submitted by DAI for this project and approved by USAID.</li> <li>• Cleanliness and good husbandry practices will be adopted to ensure that there are no leakages of effluent/waste water into the groundwater system or land from livestock buildings and that livestock buildings do not jeopardize the quality of life of nearby residents</li> </ul>	project environmental specialist/ Economic Development Manager	verification of the types of pesticides used, livestock structure in place and dairy cow husbandry practices by beneficiaries	field visits, planned training and capacity building events to small scale dairy cooperative members	
5.2 Support to job incubation center for mentoring of vulnerable youth who have graduated from KIHUMBE's vocational training	5.2 DAI – IMARISHA is providing grant funding to support incubation center for improving youth practical skills in mechanics and tailoring under which specific	5.2 Mitigation Measures will includes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students in the incubation center will be trained in proper land use to curb the spread of pollutants in the surroundings</li> <li>• Protect existed trees which absorb generated carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. This will make the air</li> </ul>	Grants Manager and project environmental specialist/ Economic Development Manager	Report and physical verification of workshop premises and surroundings	Review of materials and field visits.	Bi - annual

in Mbeya Region to improve their practical skills and provide on-the-job training in specialized auto repair machinery.	environmental threat expected may pose a threat to human life particularly on activities that relates to mechanics. The environmental threat of these activities may vary from the citing of mechanic workshop and disposal of hazardous wastes such as brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant, soot, fuel, metal scraps, chemicals and other volatile compounds into the air and the surrounding environment. These chemicals are not biodegradable and therefore persist in the environment.	environment of premises fresh all year round. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garages with student trainees will ensure that auto painting is done in an enclosed areas to reduce air pollution/gas production into the atmosphere</li> <li>Garages with student trainees will ensure proper handling of waste ( brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant, soot, fuel, metal scraps, chemicals) and other volatile compounds to reduce drastically air and land pollutants in the environment and enhance sound environmental management system of generated waste.</li> </ul>				
5.3 Support Cheetah Development in promotion of food preservation technology as a	5.3 DAI – IMARISHA is providing grant funding to Cheetah Development to promote a food preservation technology as a viable	5.3 Mitigation Measures will includes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of solar drying racks with improved drying technologies which designed to reduce costs, conserve resources, mitigate risks to humans and the environment</li> <li>Project will ensure that cleaner</li> </ul>	Grants Manager and project environmental specialist/ Economic Development	Number of solar drying racks procured  Number of groups	Review procurement procedures and physical verification  Review of	Monitor after procurement and annually  Bi annually

<p>viable economic opportunity for vulnerable subsistence farmers</p>	<p>economic opportunity for vulnerable subsistence farmers under which specific environmental threat expected may pose a threat to human life particularly on activities that relates to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensive uses of local resources</li> <li>• Uses of dryers that may pose to risks to human health</li> <li>• Unhygienic production</li> <li>• Improper handling of wastewater</li> <li>• Air pollution that can lead to breathing problems</li> <li>• Markets sites compromised with community concerns</li> </ul>	<p>production techniques are used to produce quality and hygienic dried produce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will also ensure that drinking water sources or other productive uses of local services and resources are not compromised by the introduction of the food processing activity</li> <li>• Beneficiaries will avoid burning waste as this contributes to air pollution and ensure that any waste residue is used in some other productive activity such as making compost or providing feed to poultry or other animals</li> <li>• Site selection of market will ensure it addresses any concerns to the community that may harm human health and the environment</li> </ul>	<p>Manager</p>	<p>mobilized and linked to market</p> <p>Requirement included in grant agreement</p>	<p>materials, field visits &amp; physical verification, planned training, Microfinance provision, market linkages and interest stories</p>	
<p>5.4 Support Community Active in Development Association (CADA) to improve access to modern and</p>	<p>5.4 DAI – IMARISHA is providing grant funding to CADA under which specific environmental threat expected may pose a Life health risk from</p>	<p>5.4 Mitigation Measures will includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will ensure proper use and handling of solar components and proper decommissioning of potentially harmful materials are not released into the environment</li> <li>• Procurement of solar panels and solar phone charging components will adhere to environmental protection</li> </ul>	<p>Grants Manager and project environmental specialist</p>	<p>Number of trainings and beneficiaries trained.</p> <p>Number of panel and kits procured</p>	<p>Review of materials, field visits and planned trainings</p>	<p>Bi annually</p>

affordable energy service of solar phone charging service as a sources of increased income for poor rural households affected by HIV/AIDS	<p>crystalline solar modules arises from lead containing solders. Under the right conditions it is possible for the lead to leach into landfill soils and eventually into water bodies.</p> <p>Another threat is on the solar components which may release semiconductor material into the environment that may pose harm to human life and surroundings</p>	<p>standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will ensure that solar panels are encased in heavy duty glass or plastic, which ensure little risk on release of semiconductor material into the environment</li> </ul>				
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## 5. WORK PLAN FOR COMING QUARTER

Below in Table 8 are the planned activities for Quarter 3 of 2013 by technical area.

**Table 8: IMARISHA Work Plan by Technical Area**

ACTIVITY	DATE TO BE COMPLETED	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>Project Administration and Finance</b>		
Provide capacity building training for new grantees in line with due diligence findings and needs- Africa Bridge	By end of Q3	Grants Manager, DFAC and Procurement Specialist (as required)
Monitor grantee milestones and prepare grantee milestone payments	Ongoing through end of project	Grants Manager
Work with Deputy Technical Director on core competency development areas	June 2014	COP
Plan and roll out professional development training(s) for staff in key areas of need	December 2013	Procurement specialist, DFAC
<b>Technical Area 1: Increasing Capacity of PEPFAR Implementing Partners</b>		
Roll out agreed upon trainings with partners, particularly new partners. Key trainings for coming quarter include: Pathfinder Tutunzane II (savings and savings MIS), Africare (Savings MIS, Business skills and marketing- rescheduled from last quarter), KIHUMBE (savings), and TIP (Market Analysis – Dodoma)	By September 2013	All IMARISHA Technical Staff
Monitoring/mentoring visits – key planned monitoring trips: Africare (LCP in Njombe, Dodoma region), WEI (Korogwe- HGNS), FHI 360 (Unguja LCP, BBS, HGNS)	By September 2013	Select IMARISHA technical staff for agriculture, livestock, business skills and savings with partner staff
Provide technical assistance as requested- Kimara Peer Educators and KIHUMBE requested	Ongoing through December 2013	Select IMARISHA staff as requested
Produce finalized/revised manuals for BBS and Market Analysis	By mid Q4	Economic Development Manager
Dissemination Meeting or Event to share new IEC tools and manuals	By Q4	IMARISHA Staff TBD
Select potential ES partners who could become ES Centers of Excellence	Postponed; may be taken up in Q4	Technical staff (lead – still TBD)
<b>Technical Area 2: Establish Partnerships, Linkages and Pilot Programs</b>		
Sign of grant agreement for	Early Q3	Grants manager with oversight

Africa Bridge and start the project implementation		from COP, DFAC
Submit request for USAID approval of additional fund requested for Africa Bridge	Early Q3	Grants manager, COP, DFAC
Complete capacity building training for new grantee in line with due diligence findings and needs	By early July of Q3	Grants Manager, DFAC and Procurement Specialist (as required)
Disburse fund to grantees as per milestones achieved	By end of Q3	Grants Manager, DFAC
Procure auto garage/mechanics and tailoring equipment for KIHUMBE incubation center	By end of Q3	Grants Manager, DFAC and Procurement Specialist (as required)
Train DALDO team, Paravets, paraprofessionals, WALO, VALO and Africa Bridge staff. on pesticides safe use and prepare SUAP for submission to USAID.	By mid of Q3	Grants Manager, Economic Development Manager (for environmental management) and a hired Consultant for conducting pesticide safe usage to Africa Bridge (pesticide specialist)
Prepare termination letter to BRAC Maendeleo and send	By mid of Q3	USAID, COP, Grant Manager and DFAC
Determine use of the remaining IIF funds to award to some partners with innovative ideas that will be realized within a short period of time	By end of Q3	Grants Manager with oversight of COP and DFAC
Monitor grantee progress in line with monitoring schedule	Ongoing through end of project	Grants Manager
Link OFSP into gardening activities as per working relationship with RAC	Ongoing through Q4	Livelihoods Coordinator
Continue working on partnership MOUs with key FtF partners: Key MOU currently in development is ALAT and Mwanzo Bora	No later than Q3; if not finalized then not likely to happen	Deputy Technical Director, COP, Economic Development Manager and Livelihoods Manager
Begin undertaking partnership activities: Farmer Field Days, embedded agronomists, etc.	Ongoing through 2013	Partner and select technical staff
Participate in TIMAP; link other partners into next meetings	Ongoing through Q4 2013	Livelihoods Manager
Finalize ES/livelihood directory and share with partners	Share in Q3 or Q4 depending on progress	Summer intern
<b>Technical Area 3: Improve the Capacity of the GOT</b>		
<b>Local Government Authorities</b>		
Sign MOUs with select DEDs	Early Q3	COP and Deputy Technical Director
Conduct ward extension officer job assessment; prepare report and share with USAID and councils	Early Q3	

Finalize and formalize planning for program roll out	Q3 into Q4	Deputy Technical Director
Roll out training to ward level extension staff	Starting in Q3 into Q4	Select IMARISHA Staff (TBD)
Monitor progress of ward staff	Q4 and onward	Select IMARISHA and Partner Staff
<b>National Government</b>		
Continue work with TACAIDS Impact Mitigation Working Group to identify leverage points for improving ES strategies and interventions at the National Level including work on the National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS	Ongoing on quarterly basis	COP
Continue participation in MVC M&E Working Group of DSW	Ongoing through 2013	M&E Specialist/Deputy Director
Work with DSW and MCDGC to prepare National Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines	Q3 and Q4	COP, Economic Development Manager and other IMARISHA staff as requested
Host meeting with TASAF and Pamoja Tuwalee partners to discuss collaboration	Q3	COP
Where feasible, plan visit with TASAF to review operations for sharing with partner	Q3 and Q4	IMARISHA Staff
Continue to engage with national level IPGs (MVC and HBC) and regional/local IPGs where possible	Ongoing through 2013	COP and other IMARISHA Staff
Continue to chair MVC IPG Sub-working group for specialized TA providers	Ongoing Q4 2012	COP
<b>Technical Area 4: Enhance the Evidence Base through Increased M&amp;E Capacity</b>		
Continue rolling out causal/logic model courses as requested	Planned for 2013	Deputy Technical Director/M&E Specialist
Roll out supportive supervision tools/productive behavior checklists- meeting may be planned for special dissemination	Q3 and Q4	Deputy Technical Director/M&E Specialist
HEA- work with ROADS project to complete endline HEA in 3 sites;	Q3	Deputy Technical Director/M&E Specialist
Pamoja Tuwalee Savings Cohort Study – lead this in partnership with Pamoja Tuwalee partners	Q3 and Q4	COP
Identify other study areas that could be completed with funding from grants facility	Q3 and Q4	COP

Plan, write and disseminate other research	Ongoing through 2013	COP and IMARISHA Technical Staff
<b>Communications</b>		
Develop project updates and success stories to share with USAID and PEPFAR and wider audiences	Ongoing through 2013	IMARISHA Staff with lead by DFAC on postings to Facebook and Twitter
Continue to contribute to MVC Monthly Newsletter	Ongoing through 2013	Director of Finance, Administration and Communication with input from IMARISHA staff
Continue to share news, successes and updates on Facebook and Twitter	Ongoing through 2013	Director of Finance, Administration and Communication and COP with input from IMARISHA staff
<b>Environmental Mitigation and Management</b>		
Push for revised EMMP Approval by USAID	Q3	Economic Development Manager
Monitor environmental actions	Ongoing through 2013	Economic Development Manager in conjunction with other technical staff
Conduct training on pesticide use and safe milk handling for Africa Bridge staff, volunteers and ward level staff	Q3	Consultant, Economic Development Manager
Ensure Safe Use Action Plan is created for and implemented by new grantee, Africa Bridge	Q2 and Q3	Economic Development Manager in consultation with STTA and COP



## 6. STATUS OF 2013 INTERNATIONAL SHORT TERM CONSULTANCIES

Table 9 below lays out planned short term, international consultancies for 2013. All international consultants used by IMARISHA are paired with either a local consultant or staff member with the aim of skills transfer. Other short term technical assistance may be procured internationally with concurrence from the AO/ AOTR. Additionally, IMARISHA will source local consultants and expertise for a variety of work related to partner organizations.

**Table 9: International Short Term Consultancies**

<b>Name of Individual</b>	<b>Role/Assistance He/She will Provide</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>
Kirsten Weeks	Planning with local staff for local governance work and ES Center of excellence/Training Cadre; thought leadership on Best Practice publications	Completed
TBD, Local Governance Specialist	Local governance work; development of job competency assessment; support in planning activities for training and capacity building; costing study to look at willingness to pay	This work was completed by a Tanzanian national , Kenny Manara, in lieu of an international consultant,
Damian Guilleminault	General business training specialist; support the roll out of IMARISHA's business training	Timing Still TBD
Alan Schroder	Pesticide specialist; should IMARISHA's PERSUAP be approved, Mr. Schroeder would work with grantee Africa Bridge to develop and adopt a Safe Use Action Plan and train staff and LGAs on pesticide issues related to cattle spraying; this is required as part of an approved PERSUAP	This work is planned for Q3 in line with the issuance of the grant to Africa Bridge.
Luckshmi Sivalingam, Savings and Livelihoods Specialist	Specialist to assist with the development of savings materials for advanced groups and for basic business training within the context of savings groups	This consultancy may be planned in Q3 in relation to a savings study.
Robert Salerno,	Documentation of best practices; writer/ contributor to publications documenting impact of ES on health outcomes	Some of Robert Salerno's time is being used in Q2 to develop a user friendly vulnerability assessment tool; this work is being done remotely from the US in consultation with IMARISHA staff

**IMARISHA – TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR  
HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY AIDS**

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